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Fitzgerald's Nursery

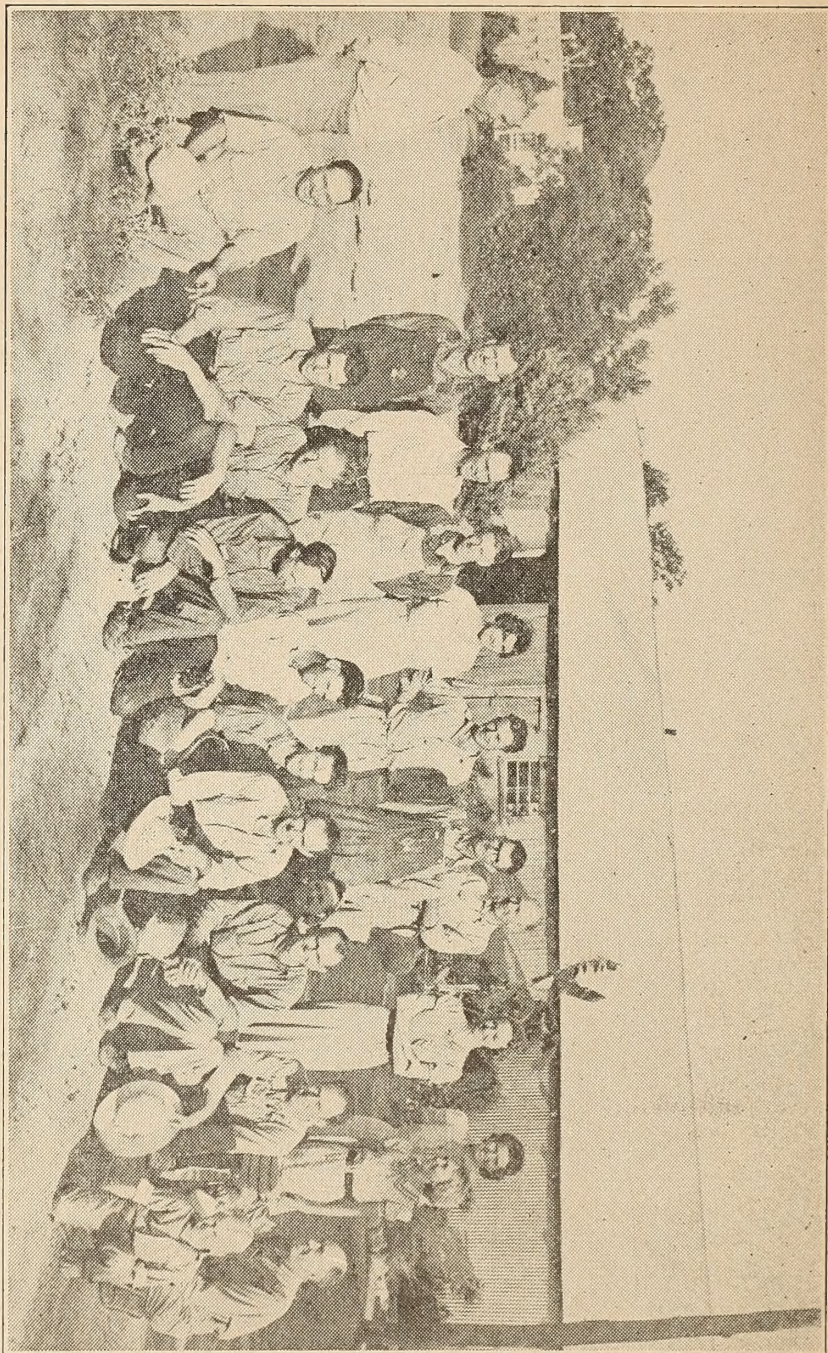
J. E. FITZGERALD, Proprietor

Catalogue For 1937-1938



Cultivating Beauty Peaches on Terraces

THE WESTERN RANCH NURSERY
Stephenville, Texas



THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE GROWING GOOD TREES A HOBBY

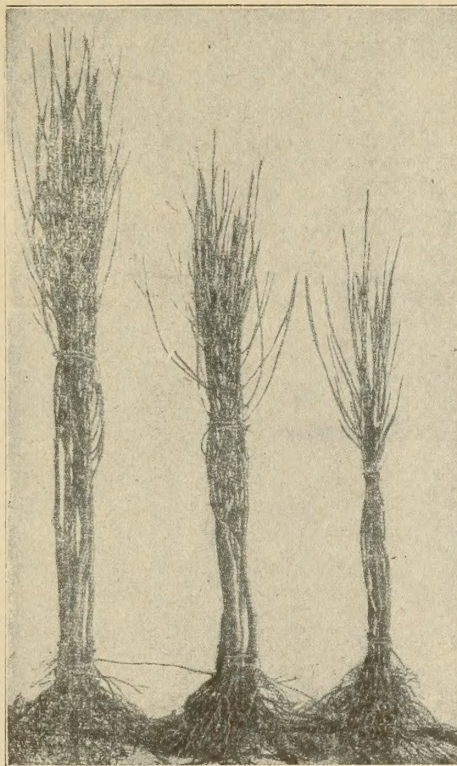
INTRODUCTION

Thirty-seven years ago I set my first berry patch. Since then I have grown and sold thousands and thousands of fruit trees and berry vines over the entire United States, and shipped some into foreign countries. And I want to take this way to thank my many customers for their patronage in the past and for any future dealings we might have with you. I want you to feel as safe in buying your trees from me as you would in buying from your local merchant. I personally supervise all my budding and propagating of trees that I send out. I do not advertise an item in this book that I have not had to bear here on my place. This season I have sold several hundred bushels of peaches and plums and expect to sell several hundred of pears and apples. I do not like to advise a man to set out a peach or any kind of a fruit that I have not tried out myself and found worth while.

Experience has taught me that it is better to keep trees close to the ground in our dry windy climate. My trees are nearly all branched. If these branches are cut back about half when set the tree will live and bear as quickly and abundantly as any tree on earth. Some folks do not even cut them back and this is all right if set in the fall.

We have all had our ups and downs and in sending out this catalog even if I do not sell you anything if I can cheer a pilgrim along the way I feel

that I am paid for my work. The ups and downs that we have are good for us in a way. It teaches us to try again. In my work along the way I have never spent a moment's time in trying to beat a competitor except in growing the trees I send out, just a little better than the other fellow, and in trying to pack them so they will reach you in better condition. Personally, I get a great deal of pleasure out of the nursery business. I like to see things grow. I enjoy letters from my customers telling how the trees and plants received from me have grown. If trees get something wrong with them I like to help you doctor them. Our nursery is rapidly growing into a



*Grown Right, Sold Right,
Packed Right—"Abright"*

small village. Our hired help is interested in their work. They know that if the nursery prospers they will be taken care of. I can not use much machinery in growing trees. Most of the work is done by hand and it gives employment to a number of people. Some of them have been with me for years. They get as much pleasure out of their work as I do, and they all join me in thanking you for the orders you have sent us.

PLANT YOUR CHILDREN AN ORCHARD

I want my boy to learn to love the trees and flowers. I want him to be able to go to the old swimming hole. No matter how small the fish, a boy likes to fish. The man who lives in the country with a little orchard and a little farm is the richest man in the world. Men who live in town are buying farms for their children. They are beginning to realize that gangs make gangsters. The schools will some day all be built in the country. By the time my boy is grown the stores and factories may be scattered over the country.

MISTAKES

We make every effort to have every plant true to name, but the most particular will sometimes make mistakes, and for this reason it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we are to replace anything that proves untrue free of charge, and that we will be held responsible no further.

We begin shipping about November 1, and continue to ship until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

ABOUT SELLING YOUR FRUIT

Every year I tell dozens of my customers where to get the best price for their fruit. If you have as much as a truck load of fruit and do not know where to sell it, let me know and if I happen to have a buyer near you I will send him to you. Write me what you have and if I can help you out I will do so.

NOTICE

My catalog is written here at the nursery. I am just a plain farmer and for that reason you could not expect fine writing in a catalog. But you can expect practical experience. It has taken me many years to gain this experience and I think it hardly fair for others to copy my catalog. For this reason it is copyrighted and permission is given to no one to use any part of it.

STRAIGHT TREES

My trees are as straight as any trees grown from a bearing orchard can be grown. The buds on my trees are close together; they already have the bearing impetus in their make-up and I have made a great part of my reputation because my trees come into bearing so quickly after being set. My Elbertas are propagated from trees that have been set in my orchard for thirty-seven years. They are the original strain of Elberta, the one with red splashes around the seed.

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT TREES?

From November 1 up to April, but as soon after November as you can get them is best. They will make better growth if planted before Christmas.

FREE POSTAGE—FREE GASOLINE

Express and postage will be paid on all orders of over two dollars or if you prefer to come after your trees we will furnish the gasoline if the order amounts to more than seventeen dollars.

DOZEN AND HUNDRED RATE

I am giving the dozen and hundred rate in my catalog but often some one writes to me and wants to mix his order. He asks if I can give him the hundred rate on this many. I will do this. If you want twenty peaches two to three feet you can figure them like I have peaches two to three foot priced by the hundred. Then you can figure your plums two to three feet like I have the plums priced by the hundred, then the apples and the pears. And you can mix the kinds up any way you want them. It is a little more trouble for us, but people want an assortment for a family orchard.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE HUNDRED RATE

All fruit trees and plants in this catalog are sent prepaid except balled plants (balled plants are evergreens taken up with a ball of dirt on them and weigh all the way from 15 to 100 pounds and we do not pay express on balled evergreens) and they can not be sent by mail. Be sure and give your express office. Sometimes it is better to send by express than parcel post. If your order calls for \$17 worth of trees we will give you the 100 rate on anything listed.

ORCHARDS ARE PROFITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL

Plant an orchard and teach your boy to peddle. Some of the greatest men we have started out by selling things. It causes a man to be self reliant, to get out and hustle. It makes him use his brain. As a rule the fellow raised in the house behind the counter, as the saying is, is not up with the man as to being resourceful. I have no patience with the fellows who are always trying to get laws passed to keep the other fellow from doing something. The fellow who has learned to get out and hustle can match wits with any one. He is better equipped for life than any college graduate. The man who can meet his competitor without trying to hamstring him is a great deal better equipped for life than the fellow who hides behind some law. Walt Disney, who made himself famous the world over as the creator of Mickey Mouse, was one time a farm boy and carried the eggs to town. Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, Al Smith and others were not afraid to carry eggs to the market or sell papers.

Did you ever try to match wits with a newsboy or any other who can sell things? Well you had better not, where folks can laugh at you.

Even a successful horse trader is usually a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He has studied human nature is all. And had you ever thought the real successful horse-trader is nearly always an honest man and truthful. And he is a good sport and never tries to keep the other fellow from trading.

I DO NOT BID

Only Cheap-John stuff is sold at auction. And cheap trees are likely to prove the highest price of all. For this reason I will not bid on any kind of orchard proposition. Pooled orders nearly invariably fail. I know I have good trees and can not know what the other man has.

Tell Your Friends About My Trees—I Would Do As Much For You.

STAMPS TAKEN

We will be glad for you to send postage stamps for any order smaller than two dollars. This will save buying a money order and is perfectly safe. Five, ten and twenty cent stamps preferred but any denomination will be all right.

LOCATION

I am located seven miles east of Dublin or seven miles southwest of Stephenville. When you come to the Nursery, if at Stephenville, inquire from J. I. Marr Service Station or Martin Bros. Service Station where the Alexander Highway is and come out about four miles and turn to the right at a little depression in the road where my telephone turns to the right and follow it on to my place two miles. If in Dublin inquire at the Magnolia Filling Station or Gulf near picture show and they will direct you out by the way of the little town of Harbin.

I often get letters from people asking if they come after their trees will they be any cheaper. In the future I want you to know that you can buy trees from me just as cheap and be five hundred miles away as you can here at the nursery. I am always glad for my friends to come and I have two assistants, as well as myself, fully ready to advise you how to set your trees, and what kinds to get, and we are glad to help you any way we can. My daughter, Mrs. Geraldine Hamm, has grown up here in the nursery, understands all kinds of ways to propagate trees; has helped gather the fruit; kept books on the different kinds. My farm foreman, Mr. Lee Hamilton, has worked for me many years and naturally knows the kinds that are best. We have two other men, one has been working here twenty-four years.

Our trees are worth all we ask for them and more. The old traveling fruit tree agent used to give rose bushes and extra trees. Often the stuff he gave was something the nurseryman had to burn and was not worth its room. In some way this has given the people the impression that trees are very cheaply grown. There is likely less profit in carefully grown fruit trees than anything else. We often plow our trees fifteen times during the season. They must be carefully budded by the most expert workmen. Then they must be trimmed three or four times. For this reason I cannot afford to try to compete with trees raised in a weed patch. You may buy trees cheaper than I sell them but you positively cannot buy better trees.

There is as much difference in fruit trees as there is in mules. You can buy a half-starved stove-up mule for \$10 but you will save money by buying a good mule.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PREPAID

I send thousands of bundles C. O. D. I am always glad to send them that way. Remember that the way I pack trees the bundle will always look smaller than you are likely to expect. We pack your trees so they will keep from ten days to six weeks owing to how far away you live. If you order trees C. O. D., kindly make your order for at least two dollars as it does not pay to send less than that C. O. D. Remember a C. O. D. shipment is always insured.

HOW TO ORDER

Please sign your name and full address on every letter and order you send us. Always write plainly. You run no risk in sending money with your order. We do a strictly cash with order business, any bank or trust company, or a neighbor who has dealt with us, will assure you as to our responsibility. Remit at our risk by money order, draft, or check.

TO MY FRIENDS

It has often been claimed that trees grown in the South will not do well in the North. Your big northern nurserymen preach this, then buy a lot of trees from the South to sell you as northern trees. I believe that ninety per cent of all the budded roses sold in the United States are grown in Texas. The northern nurserymen come to the South every summer and buy roses by the car load. The roses are stored in cellars to sell in the spring.

Our climate here produces quick growing trees, the buds are close together and naturally come into bearing quickly. You can order these trees and take the packing off and bury them half way up in the ground until spring. They do not put out as quickly as the northern trees, but after they do put out they grow off very rapidly, or you can order your trees from me in February or the first of March. We will pack them so they will reach you in good shape and you can hold them in the bales until the first day it is warm enough to set them out.

GUARANTEE

I have given my careful and constant attention to each step in the propagation of all stocks listed in my catalogue, especially to the selection of the budding wood and to the various budding processes, so that all varieties can be depended on to be not only high grade quality but true to name. This we guarantee by replacement or refund the money (either to be at our option) should error creep in.

Our stock has all been inspected and every package we ship will have certificate of State Nursery Inspector showing freedom from diseases.

Our expert packing insures safe delivery of your trees. We pack trees so they will keep from ten days to two months, owing to how far they have to go. Remember I guarantee every bundle I send out, no matter how far away you live.

GUARANTEEING TREES TO LIVE

I cannot be there and see that you set your trees right but I have decided to do this: I will go halves with you. All trees that die the first year I will replace at half price.

USE THE NEW ENVELOPES

You will find in our catalogue an especially made envelope for you to send your order in. I have gone to considerable expense to get these envelopes and it will be a great accommodation for you to use this envelope to send in your orders. The postage on this envelope is paid by us so all you have to do is to mail it. A paid reply envelope for amounts up to five dollars in stamps or currency, is practically safe since they are not as likely to go astray as an ordinary envelope.

I Replace all Trees that Die the First Year at One-Half Current Price

THE APPLE

Price on Apples.

	1	3	12	25	50	100
2 to 3 Ft.	\$.30	\$.85	\$ 3.40	\$ 6.75	\$12.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.40	1.20	4.50	9.00	17.00	30.00
4 to 5 Ft. ....	.50	1.50	5.75	10.75	21.00	35.00



THE DELICIOUS APPLE

THE DELICIOUS APPLE

Apples are the most profitable crop that can be planted. In the first place if you have an apple orchard in Texas you do not have much freight to pay. You are in reach of fine markets by truck. A fifty acre apple orchard with trees planted thirty feet apart will carry fifty trees to the acre or twenty-five hundred trees. One man can work the orchard, doing all the plowing and hoeing and fish two days out of the week. At seven years old the trees will bear four bushels to the tree. These can be sold to trucks for 75 cents per bushel, and often one dollar per bushel, or if you care to box them for a fancy market, the Delicious, Yellow Delicious and Ruby Red will bring three dollars per bushel. You can easily get two hundred bushels per acre off this seven year orchard. At ten years old the trees will be bearing six bushels per tree and keep increasing until they are fifteen years old when if

they are thirty feet apart they will begin to crowd and you will have to dig out part of them. Once in full production a 50-acre apple orchard will average fifteen thousand bushels. Nothing but a hail ever gets your fruit as they escape frost. Our best varieties will bear a full crop every year. I know I am very conservative as to what an apple orchard will yield. If you have the deep cold sand, that you have been trying to cultivate for years, consider an apple orchard. Along a river bottom where the river used to be is simply ideal for apples. A sand hill that has blown up in the past ages is fine.

APPLES IN ORDER OF RIPENING PERIOD
Early Apples—Yellow Transparent, Red June, San Jacinto, Maiden's Blush.

Late Summer and Fall Apples—Delicious, Yellow Delicious, Ruby Red, Bledsoe, King David, Grimes, Jonathan.

Fall Apples—Kennard's Winesap, York Imperial, and Stayman Winesap.

Plant an Apple Orchard for a Sure Crop

DESCRIPTION OF APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A very large yellow apple that begins to get ripe the first of June. The trees are rather dwarfish growers, but live a long time. On good soil they will finally make immense compact trees. The trees begin bearing early, often the second year. The apple is fine for cooking and always brings a good price on the market.

RED JUNE. Trees grow good and live for many years. The apples are bright red and fine eating right off the tree. Worms do not bother the Red June apple. The trees are inclined to bear too heavy. This is one of the best of all apples for southern planting. The apples get ripe right when apples are scarce and bring the highest prices. Market, cooking.

SAN JACINTO. Also called Wilson June. Ripens the last of June. Very large bright red apple. Attracts attention and will sell better than any other apple of the season. Bears early. Market, cooking.

LOCKHART. Originated down south of Austin near the town of Lockhart. The tree is an upright grower. Seems to stand drouth and hot weather better than any other apple we know. Is proving an abundant bearer. The apples are good quality. Yellow and red. Is red enough to make it sell in any market. Owing to the very rugged character of the apple it promises to be one of the best of all apples for market and home use. The fruit is large, oblong, and gets ripe in August.

SMOKE HOUSE OR BLEDSOE. It is not known where this apple first started, probably in an eastern state. The Smoke House apple makes a very thrifty tree and like Lockhart, stands drouth and hardships. It is an outstanding apple for the South. A tree set and well taken care of will often bear the second year. The apples are very large, flat, striped. Owing to the fact that it comes in when fruit is usually scarce it sells good. It is fine for cooking. A large Smoke House apple baked and with sugar and butter is fine enough for any one. They will always sell. Very abundant bearer and free from disease.

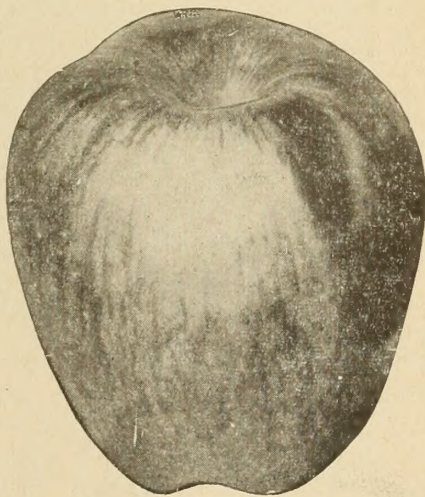
THE JONATHAN APPLE. A tree that is well adapted to the South. Makes a light growth and bears quickly. Apples large, red, fine quality. One man planted fifty acres in this county. It has proved very profitable. Summer market.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A very healthy tree here in the South. Apples are yellow as gold, as pretty as a picture could be painted and as fine to eat as an apple can be. The only apple that is up with Delicious in eating qualities. Grimes Golden is one of the best of all apples to plant with the Delicious and others to pollenate them. Cooking, market.

KING DAVID. A cross between Jonathan and Winesap giving it the very highest breeding. Trees grow into perfect shape with very little pruning. The apples are medium size and grow well distributed over the trees. The apples are such a lively intense red that no one can pass a basket of these apples without being attracted to them. Gets ripe in the fall and will keep for weeks in ordinary storage.

After being off the trees a few days becomes excellent quality. The trees are fast growers and begin bearing at three years, sometimes two.

RUBY RED. The double red Delicious apple that originated in Washington. The apple has at least half a dozen trade marked names but buds were sent all over the country before it was trade marked. We have been cataloging it under a different name for several years but last year got a notice that a certain nursery company had trade marked that name so we now sell it under the name Ruby Red, the best name I think that has been given it. Medium size and exactly like Delicious except the apple is as red as fire and very beautiful. Some claim it will pollenate the Delicious. You can't buy better trees than I offer and you do not have to sign a great long rigamarole to get them. Marketing, cooking.



DELICIOUS. At first this apple was called Hawkeye. It was grown by Mr. Jesse Hyatt in Iowa. The trees were pretty well sold over the state when a nursery company got hold of it and called it Delicious. I have had this apple growing on my place for many years. The trees grow upright and a little inclined to lean. The growth is dark, but a very thrifty grower. The apples have the peculiar five points. The quality is fine. Sometimes the apples grow too large. I have grown them as large as a quart cup and have seen larger ones shipped in. It is the leading apple all over the country. I sell thousands of the trees. My trees are propagated from bearing trees here in my orchard and you will be sure and get the genuine. The blooms of the Delicious apple will pollenate other apples, but will not pollenate themselves. For this reason you will always need other apples planted near it. If properly pollinated the trees will be literally covered with this magnificent apple. Reports from everywhere show that this apple will not bear if planted alone, so do not let any one make you believe it will. It doesn't make any difference whose name is attached to it; it is a self-sterile variety. Marketing, eating and cooking.

It Was the Apple that Started the First Millinery Shop.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS. Trees upright growers. The apples are large golden yellow with red cheeks. Looks like it is a cross between Grimes Golden and Maiden's Blush. This apple grown near Goldthwaite and boxed, sold during the Dallas Fair at \$3.00 per bushel making the grower \$6.00 per tree from five-year-old trees. The trees are inclined to over bear and Mr. Durham of Comanche county thinned his apples and sold the ones he took off the trees for \$1 per bushel. Gets ripe when apples are scarce. A good apple for market. Fine for cooking. Fine to pollenate other apples. Wonderful keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL. Fine, hardy, large red fall apple in Texas. Comes into bearing in four years from planting. Bears regular and heavily. Foliage and fruit free from scab. Fruit is medium size, skin yellow, almost wholly covered with two shades of red. Good shipper. Do-

ing exceptionally well here on my place.

KENNARD'S. Ripe about the last of September. This apple is said to have been found growing wild in Tennessee. In growth you can hardly tell it from the famous Delicious. A man here in Erath county has a big orchard of them. They have helped to make him independent. Large, red. Cocking, market.

WINESAP. A late fall apple and one of the oldest varieties. Rather small. A tree of Winesap alone will not bear much, but in orchard it is one of our best bearers. If planted on rich moist soil will never disappoint you. Some apple growers think it is the best of apples. Market, cooking.

STAYMAN WINESAP. The tree is a very vigorous grower. Apples large, dark red, inclined to be striped. Here in the South the apples crack open. Not worth planting.

"AN APPLE A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY."

Fitzgerald's Apples Fill
The Bill.

It is an established fact that of all fruits the apple is the most important. It has been rightly called the "King of Fruits." Unlike other fruits its periods of ripening extends nearly throughout the year, and by judicious selection of varieties, an almost constant succession may be obtained. It is not a luxury, but a staple article of food, and the demand for good apples is increasing faster than the supply. Experienced and successful farmers and orchardists agree that there is more money in growing apples than in any other fruit, and the orchard is the farm's greatest asset. If there is any kind of tree that we specialize in growing, it is the apple. We use the very best quality of Apple Seedlings on which to propagate our apples. We believe this to be of utmost importance in order that the trees may have a good foundation, be free from all disease and insure a healthy and permanent growth. We have discarded all varieties not profitable to the planter and recommend the varieties listed, and have given a brief description of each.



CRAB APPLE PRICE SAME AS APPLE

We have found this one of the most profitable fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will. Bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June. Makes the finest jelly, jam, preserves. These will take the place of plums to a great extent after they are known. This fruit should be planted 100 trees per acre, the tree bears two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years. I am offering three varieties.

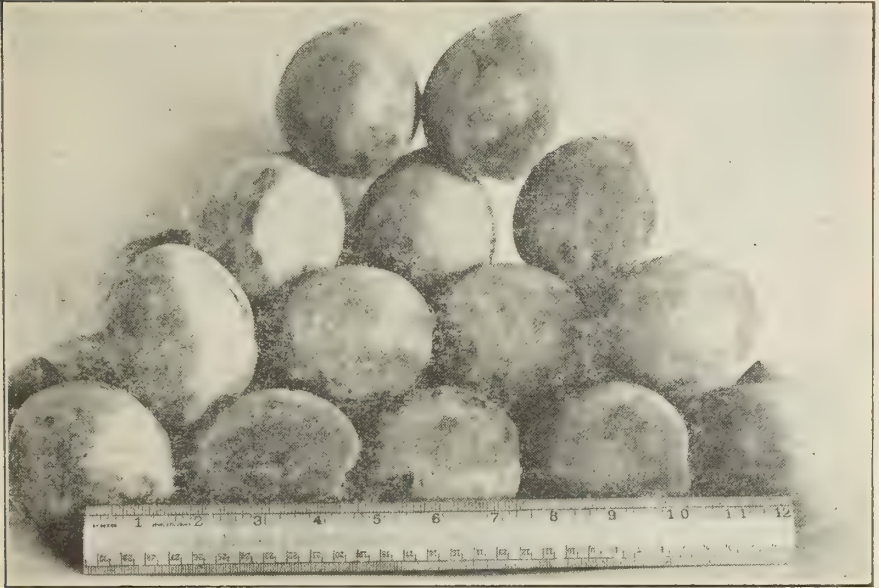
FLORENCE. Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs. For preserves and jelly.

TRANSCENDENT. July. Makes a very fine tree. Good for shade. Bears a heavy crop after trees get old. On deep sand this tree will make a shade tree that cannot be beaten for beauty. Preserves, cooking.

HYSLOP. Extra large Crab Apple. Fine for market, cooking. Tree a beauty, ornamental. Grows anywhere. Market.

Plant 48 Apple Trees to the Acre 30 by 30 Feet Apart

THE PEACH



ILLUSTRATING SOUTH HAVEN PEACHES

Price on Peaches, Except Frank, Hale Haven, Golden Gem, South Haven, Beauty

	1	3	12	25	50	100
6 to 12 In.....\$		\$	\$	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.00
1 to 2 Ft.....			1.32	2.50	4.60	9.00
2 to 3 Light...	.15	.40	1.60	3.20	6.25	12.00
2 to 3 Heavy...	.20	.55	2.20	4.25	8.00	15.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.30	.85	3.10	5.95	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 Ft.....	.50	1.35	5.25	10.00	18.00	31.00

Price on Frank, Hale Haven, Golden Gem, South Haven, and Beauty

	1	3	12	25	50	100
2 to 3 Light...\$	.20	\$.55	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.25	\$14.00
2 to 3 Heavy...	.25	.70	2.75	5.35	10.50	20.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.35	1.00	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.00

I have spent thirty-seven years raising fruit for a living and I have closely observed and kept books on the kinds that I have found most satisfactory. When I find out that a peach or plum is no good I discard it from my catalog. This year I am omitting the Methley Plum as I have found it to be very subject to black knot. I do this in order to give my customers fruits that I know to be good. In order to give you the advantage of my years of experience to the cold standing ability of peaches and plums I have placed the following marks at the beginning of each description of peaches, plums and apricots: XXXX means that a variety is extremely hardy, XXX means that a variety is hardy and a dependable bearer. XX

means reasonably hardy and X means rather tender to frosts. It has taken long years of experience to be able to give you this information and this key may be worth many dollars to you. This only applies to the trees I sell, the other man might have something different under the same name.

PEACHES IN ORDER OF RIPENING AND COLD RESISTANCE

XXXX means extremely hardy frost resistant. xxx means hardy. xx means reasonably hardy, x means tender, easily killed.

In May we have the Mayflower, a clingstone, xxxx.

To Say a Maiden is as Pretty as a Peach Compliments the Maiden.



BUDDING 25,000 FINEST STRAIN ELBERTAS. THEY HAVE JUST BUDDED 35,000 BEAUTY.

JUNE PEACHES. Freestone: Arp Beauty xxx, Carman xxx, Beauty Peach xxxx, Mamie Ross xxxx, South Haven xxxx, and Golden Jubilee xxxx.

CLINGSTONES: Early Rose xxxx, May Queen xxxx, Early Wheeler xxx, Red Bird xxxx, and Mamie Cling xxx.

JULY PEACHES. Freestone: Hiely xxx, Leona xx, Elberta xxx, J. H. Hale x, Honey x, Shippers Late xxx.

AUGUST PEACHES. Freestone: Augbert or Late Elberta xx, and Salberta xxxx, Clingstone, Minnie Stanford, Frank xx, Golden Gem xxx, General Lee xx, Indian xxx, Mixon Cling x, and King Solomon xxxx.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES. Clingstone: White Heath xxx.

OCTOBER PEACHES. Clingstone: Surprise xxxx, and Stinson October xxx.

MAYFLOWER. xxxx. Positively the earliest peach in the world. Makes a very good tree, and bears a lot of peaches. The peaches are red and fine quality for such an early peach. A very profitable peach to plant for market.

EARLY WHEELER. xxx. This peach can take on more different forms and ripen at more different times than any other fruit I know about. On young trees I have known them to get ripe the Fourth of July and when trees begin to get old the peaches will often ripen in May. Early Wheeler is not very good to eat, but it is good to sell. It can be hauled a thousand miles and reach the end of the trip bright and smiling. Wheeler is large, white with red cheek and attracts attention. Some years it gets killed in the bud and the trees do not even bloom. It is hard to tell whether it is a real hardy peach or a tender one. After years of work with it I am inclined to call it medium hardy. The trees are inclined to make long naked limbs like the old Chinese cling, one of its parents. For this reason I would bob back any new trees I set and keep them bobbed back. An Early Wheeler tree will take up too much room if you give it a chance. A very profitable peach to set in some sections.

RED BIRD PEACH. xxxx. I thought for years this was the same peach as Wheeler, but I now have them growing side by side. It is a better peach than the Wheeler. The seeds do not split open and it is a few days later than the Wheeler. It hauls better and is a fine companion to go with Wheeler.

MAY QUEEN. xxxx. A medium sized red peach ripening a few days earlier than the Early Rose. Very much like the Early Rose but does not bear as heavy. Good market and canning peach; extremely frost resistant. The only objection any one could have with this peach is that it sometimes varies a month in ripening period. I have known them to ripen the first of June and this past year about the 20th.

EARLY ROSE. xxxx. I honestly believe this is the nearest frost proof peach of any peach in the world. If the frost gets this peach you can rest assured there will not be a peach left, seedling or any other kind. When the trees of Early Rose are young the peaches are inclined to be small, but as the trees get older the peaches will get larger until they get as large as Early Wheeler. Some years they bear so much they have to be thinned. Free from rot, good canner, brilliant red and fine for market. Extra fine quality. Gets ripe middle of June. This peach will be a leader everywhere. You would not go wrong to plant a thousand trees. In my hunt to find peaches that stand the cold I am placing Early Rose at the very top. Cling.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. xxxx. A large clear yellow freestone ripening about the last week in June. Makes a strong vigorous tree and starts bearing young. One of our best peaches for roadside stand or local market gets a little too soft for hauling. Has a different flavor from any other peach I have ever grown. Canning and local market.

ARP BEAUTY. xxx. Will become popular because it escapes frost. Large mottled yellow with yellow flesh. Arp Beauty can not be hauled far, but for home use and nearby market it is fine. Ripe about June fifteenth.

MAMIE ROSS. xxxx. White with red cheek. Nearly freestone. Good quality when well ripened, though not as good as Early Rose. Can't be hauled very far. The redeeming trait with the Mamie Ross is that it will bear when others fail. Owing to the fact that the Early Rose is a better peach in every way it will supersede the Mamie Ross. Eating.

BEAUTY PEACH. xxxx. This peach has been sold under at least a 100 different names and several fellows claim to have a patent on it. In one place it is called Early Elberta and others call it Juneberta. In East Texas it may be Windy's Beauty and all such names. Just the same we have the very best strain of Beauty Peach. Gets ripe in June. Nearly as large as Elberta, bright color and sells for twice as much as any other peach of the season. Stands cold, is bearing full this year. They are planting twenty thousand trees in one county in the State. I doubt there is a finer peach for June than this one and can be hauled hundreds of miles. Freestone.

SOUTH HAVEN. xxxx. I have seen lots of colored pictures of peaches but thought they were exaggerated until my South Haven bore the first crop. The trees make a big sturdy tree, tall, and having large leaves. The peaches are big, yellow, with a red cheek. A freestone, ripening about the first of July. This peach, like all other peaches, will vary in its ripening period depending entirely on the season. Good for market and canning. Not quite as firm as Elberta but has a way of getting by the late frosts. The Michigan experiment station claims it will stand ten degrees more cold than any other peach and we have found this to be a fact with the possible exception of the Early Rose.

HALE HAVEN. xxxx. A new peach put out several years ago by the Michigan Experiment Station. And proving to be a winner. I have had this tree to fruit in my orchard for the past three years. Is a cross between the J. H. Hale and the South Haven. A much harder peach than the J. H. Hale. As big as Hale and about two weeks earlier ripening than the Elberta. A big yellow freestone peach. Good shipper and canning peach. Makes a vigorous growing tree and does not have to be cross pollinated like the J. H. Hale. Frost resistant.

HIELY. xxx. Two weeks ahead of Elberta; large creamy white with red cheek. Freestone. Wonderful reports are being sent out about this peach. Sure bearer. Great for market.

CARMEN. xxxx. This is proving to be one of the best peaches we have in our orchard. The trees this year are loaded with nice fruit. White with a red cheek. Good for canning and market. Out of the last three years this peach has borne two heavy crops. Every orchard should have the Carmen peach as they are very dependable. July.

MAMIE CLING. xxx. The main objection to the Mamie Ross is that it is not a market peach. In the Mamie Cling peach we have a peach as good bearer as the Mamie Ross. A canning peach and can be kept several days on the tree. Just a greatly improved Mamie Ross. Canning, eating, market.

ELBERTA. xxx. Large yellow with red cheek. Ripe usually last of July. The great

market peach. Fine quality, grown in the South. Trees bear for many years. Growing Elberta peaches has made many men rich. Elberta is the most popular of its season. The Elberta is classed as a tender peach, however, when it does bear it makes up for all lost time. We have the best strain of Elberta ever found. It is the old original strain and you can not find better Elbertas.

Our trees are propagated and grown by experts who use every method known to modern science in the making of thrifty, quick bearing trees.

J. H. HALE. x. Larger than Elberta, gets ripe at the same time. Fine for canning. Great big golden balls. I have had this peach in my orchard for several years. The peaches will stay on trees for days after ripening, thus making it a very desirable market peach. Good shipper. Market and canning.

DESCRIPTION OF PEACHES

LATE ELBERTA. xx. (Augbert). Two weeks later than Elberta, equally as good a bearer, but otherwise like Elberta. A good peach to plant to follow Elberta. Just gives you a big Elberta peach when other people are out of this variety. August 15. Canning, market.



LIFE BEGINS AT SEVEN

SALBERTA. xxxx. A good peach to follow the Elberta. When trees are young they bear the largest peach ever grown but as trees get older bear more peaches and smaller. A yellow freestone with red cheek, ripening around the 15th of August. A good market peach and extra hardy.

SHIPPERS LATE. xxx. It seems to me this is the most brilliant peach in my orchard among my two hundred varieties. Shippers Late is a free stone. It comes in just as the Elberta is gone and will attract more attention on the market than any other peach owing to the fact that it is intensely red on one side and equally yellow on the other, the two colors blending, makes it as pretty as any peach ever found. The same size as Elberta but will sell for more on any market. The quality is extra fine without any trace of bitter around the seed.

MINNIE STANFORD. xx. One of the most beautiful peaches. Great golden cling peach that is a sure bearer. Long keeper. Also called Elberta Cling. Some sell trees of this variety at \$2 each. I make my regular price on them. Ripe August 15. Market and canning.

THE GOLDEN GEM. xxx. There is a colony of people in Ohio that have been breeding a line of peaches ever since the Revolutionary War, or one hundred and fifty years. They have been saving the seed out of the very best peaches and as a result we have the Golden Gem Peach. When you see this peach you will realize at once that it is something out of the ordinary. The fruit is well distributed over the tree. The peach is a yellow cling as large as Elberta with rather small seed and of the very finest quality. This makes a canning peach that so far is unequalled. Stands drouth, gets ripe in August and can be canned with less sugar than any other peach. Its size and red and yellow make it one of our finest market peaches. You will certainly like the Golden Gem for market or home. They will keep several days off the tree. Canning and market.

THE OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN PEACH. x. I have the old-fashioned Indian Peach that gets ripe in August. It makes a fine growing light green tree and the peaches get ripe and fall off the trees and lie in the grass and leaves for several days. And then they have a taste fit for a king. August; market, cooking.

FRANK. xxx. One of the most popular yellow clingstone peaches on the market. Ripens about the 20th of August. Medium size cling, and a sure bearer. Doing exceedingly well around San Antonio. I understand they are thinning the Frank around Goldthwaite. Our trees propagated from a tree on our place that has been bearing twenty years. Fine for canning and market.

STINSON OCTOBER. xxx. White cling peach that gets ripe in October. The Surprise is much better.

SURPRISE. xxx. Large white cling. Ripe in October. Fine for canning and market. Wins prizes at the Fall Fairs.

WHITE HEATH. xxx. Also called White English. Very large, pure white. September.

GOLDEN HEATH CLING. xxx. Similar to Heath Cling but larger. Lively yellow with red cheek. Extra quality canning and market. Last of July.

Number of Dormant Hours Required For PEACHES

Experiments by the Federal experiment stations show us that each variety of peaches require different numbers of dormant hours or need so much sleep as we might call it to bear a crop of fruit.

I am going to give you these requirements:

Variety	Number of Hours
Hiely.....	750
Elberta.....	900
Early Rose.....	850
J. H. Hale.....	1000
Mayflower.....	1000
Early Wheeler.....	950
Carmen.....	900
Beauty.....	900
South Haven.....	950
Golden Jubilee.....	850
Salberta.....	950
Shippers Late.....	850
Hale Haven.....	900
Surprise.....	1000
Frank.....	850
Golden Gem.....	900

It is not a positive rule but the peach that is dormant the longest usually stands cold weather better as they do not start budding out before cold weather is over in the spring.

NOTE: The Early Wheeler and Red Bird should be planted on your poorest land. On average good land they do not bear satisfactorily.

THE PLUM

PLUMS SHOULD BE PLANTED FORM 18 TO 25 FEET APART

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 Ft.	\$.15	\$.40	\$ 1.60	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.35	\$12.00
2 to 3 Ft. . . . .	.25	.70	2.75	4.75	8.50	16.00
3 to 4 Ft. . . . .	.35	1.00	3.25	6.50	12.00	21.00
4 to 5 Ft. . . . .	.45	1.20	4.30	8.50	16.00	31.00

Prices on the Damson Plum

	1	10	100
2 to 3 Ft.	\$.35	\$ 3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 Ft. . . . .	.45	4.00	35.00

The only apology I have for getting so many different kinds of fruit this year is that people are getting tired of planting kinds that bear about every third year. It seems that our experiment stations and many nurserymen are looking for something big. Thirty years ago I began looking for kinds that would bear every year. This year a customer of mine, who set the best strain of America plums, sold \$200 worth of Americas from seventy America trees. He had a lot of such kinds as Elephant Heart Plums but they did not pay him a nickel. What we want is something that will stand our blizzards. Sapa Plum would have done nearly as well.

In view of the above experience a man came to my place a few days ago and gave me an order for four hundred America trees, two hundred Endicott, two hundred Bruce and two hundred Sapa. He will have an orchard that will be a real profit maker when the trees bear.

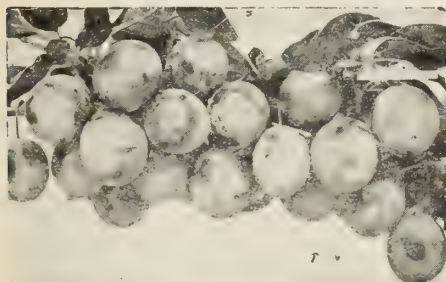
RED MAY. xxxx. Red medium size. Earliest of all plums, often ripe by May the 10th. Heavy bearer.

BURBANK. xxx. I have changed my mind about the Burbank so often that I am actually ashamed of myself. But you know a fruit grower always reserves the right to change his mind. Really the fruits change. For several years it seemed the Burbank could get everything the matter with it. In fact it hit a streak of bad luck just as we humans do. A few years ago even the Burbank trees all got killed by cold. But it seems now its luck has changed. I am getting letters from everywhere showing it is doing better. When it has a chance it is one of the finest of all plums. The tree is a strong grower but sprawling. The plums are large and fine looking, good for market because it will haul a long ways. I am changing the classification as to frost resistance.

AMERICA. xxxx. The standard among plums. The trees are good growers and the plums are large yellow. The greatest bearer of all plum trees and makes orchardists as much money as any other plum. America gets by the cold and seldom or never misses a crop. If gathered in the right stage can be hauled a thousand miles. If you have the America Plum in your orchard you do not have to be told about it. Plant plenty of America is my advice. Cooking and market. Ripe June first. America has a big crop this year when many other plums are killed.

GOLD. xx. Not as hardy as America, but often mistaken for America. It gets ripe about three weeks later than America thus making it fine to follow up. The plums are very large, yellow as can be. One of the finest market plums. An extensive plum grower needs Gold.

ENDICOTT. xxxx. In Endicott I believe we have one of the real prize plums. In the first place a fruit must have a large tree to bear big crops and Endicott certainly has this. A tree that never shows any kind of disease. Plums are apple shaped, yellow at first then turn a dark red, almost black, not extra large but large enough to sell well. Never bothered by worms and are extremely hard to blow off the tree which adds greatly to their favor. Recently I visited a plum man that was getting ten bushels of Endicott to a tree when all other plums were killed except America and Sapa. His trees were twenty years old and had never missed a crop. Endicott ripens last of May. Fine for market and cooking.



BURBANK

PLUMS IN ORDER OF RIPENING PERIOD AND COLD RESISTANCE

Xxxx means hardly frost resistant. xxx means hardy, xx means reasonably hardy, x means tender, easily killed.

MAY PLUMS. Red May xxx, and Bruce xxxx.

JUNE PLUMS. Shiro xxx, Burbank x, America xxxx, Endicott xxxx, Hanska xxxx, Opata xxxx, Waneta xxxx, Sapa xxxx and Compass Cherry Plum xxxx.

JULY PLUMS. Gold xx, and Poole's Pride xxxx.

AUGUST PLUMS. August Red xxxx.

SEPTEMBER PLUMS. Golden Beauty xxxx.

Note Our Tree Check for Freeze Resistance.



BRUCE PLUM IN ADAM FURR ORCHARD NEAR NEWCASTLE

THE BRUCE PLUM. June the seventh Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hill came down from Terral, Oklahoma, to look over my orchard. They wanted to find the very best varieties and see them in bearing. Mr. Rogers stated that in all his travels he had never seen anything finer than the Texas Wonder Blackberry. Then I took him to the Little Sam Apricot. We had just gathered six bushels of magnificent cots from one tree and it had a lot more. Then we went to the Bruce Plums. We found four plums that weighed a pound. They are intensely red, not extra quality, but the color will sell them. Mr. Rogers asked me why I did not tell the truth about these three fruits. He stated that from reading my catalog he did not think they were half as fine as they really were. In fact he said he hardly knew just how to tell just how fine they are. These fruits have attracted every one's attention. The Bruce Plum tree is likely the healthiest of all plum trees. It is hardy and never fails to bear. The plums are very large, white at first then turn red. They are poor quality but outsell any other plum of the season. Fine for roadside stands. One of the very best plums you can plant for market.

THE SUPREME. xxx. I had just about decided that we had come to a standstill on plum varieties until a summer or two ago I found a tree in my orchard just loaded with the prettiest of all red plums. A large heart-shaped plum that gets ripe in August and is never affected by the late frost. It has a way of bearing all the plums next to the body of the tree which adds to its value as they are not blown off by the high winds. Must be a seedling as I had never seen anything like it

before. The most brilliant colored plum ever found. Healthy, vigorous, fruit never subject to brown rot. Trees grow in perfect form, therefore never need pruning. I was so thoroughly sold on this plum that last season I set between three and four hundred trees in my own orchard. Bearing a heavy crop this year.

THE DAMSON PLUM. xxxx. This type of plum has never been sold much in Texas. The only reason I can think of for this is that they are hard to propagate. They can't be June budded and it takes two years to grow a tree. This type of plum makes an extremely large tree and the tree will live and bear for thirty or forty years. It takes a tree five years to begin bearing. They bloom out late about with apples and seldom or never get killed by frost. The plums are fine for preserves, jelly and all kinds of cooking. After the trees once begin to bear they will bear from one to ten bushels of plums that sell for the highest market price. This type of plum will do well in our deep sands of Texas. J. W. Higginbotham, a pioneer nurseryman of Texas, claimed that this was the most profitable of all the fruits he planted in his large orchard, but he found the trees hard to propagate.

POOLE'S PRIDE. xxxx. Nice symmetrical tree and the trees live to be very old. I get lots of orders for this plum from West Texas where they have been growing it for many years. Always escapes frost and does not blow off the trees. Does best on moist sandy land. I have the best strain to be found. Market, preserving and jelly.

Plant 48 Apple Trees to the Acre 30 by 30 Feet Apart.

OPATA. xxxx. One-year-old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit and growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes.

SAPA. xxxx. This is a member of a new race of plums. The trees do not get over four feet high, but stay right on the ground. They will bear the second year after planting and sometimes the first year. The plums are a peculiar blue color. The flesh is wine colored. They are a very fine jelly and cooking plum. The frost never gets the crop. They sell good after people once learn them. The trees come from the nursery crooked as they can be, but if you set them you are sure to like Sapa and you will have plums quicker than you ever gathered plums from your trees before. June. Cooking and market.

WANETA. xxxx. Makes a fine tree in the nursery and fine in the orchard. Fruit bright red, heart shape. June.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM. xxxx. A nice orchard tree. Bears the second year after being set. A cross between a cherry and a plum. Wine colored fruit. This tree is giving satis-

faction everywhere, but in countries subject to late frost is proving very fine. You will sure like it. June.

OX HEART. Also called Elephant Heart and other names. It is claimed to have been originated by Luther Burbank, but really brought from China several years ago. Extra large purple flesh. The trees grow nice and straight, but is only offered to our customers to experiment with and not recommended.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. xxxx. Does especially well in West Texas and in the Panhandle. September. Blooms out late. Small yellow. Preserves and for jelly.

SHIRO. xxx. About the first of June. Makes a very large tree. The plums are light yellow and often mistaken for the Gage plums. Very sweet. If the weather is dry Shiro will hang on the trees for many days after getting ripe.

HANSKA. xxxx. This is a cross between the native plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom, flesh is firm, yellow, with good keeping quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year. Its value for preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety, and we have been unable to meet the demand to date. Ripens in June.

THE CHERRY

	1	3	12	25
2 to 3 Ft. light	\$.30	\$.85	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.50
2 to 3 Ft. heavy .....	.50	1.45	5.50	10.25
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.75	2.15	8.25	16.00

CHERRY TREES. We can grow this delicious fruit here in Texas better than I ever thought we could. Several kinds should be planted. The trees need pollination since one cherry tree alone will not bear much. Another thing is to head them low. Make them come out right at the ground. A high headed cherry tree can not stand our hot climate. It does not pay to cut off a big cherry limb as the trees never seems to get over it. To skin a tree with a plow means almost sure death. I feel like with the knowledge we are gaining about this fruit we will soon be growing a lot of cherries in Texas. So far we have not found any way to get the sweet cherry to grow. The limbs are so naked they will sunburn.

NEW CENTURY. xxxx. Nearly black. Fair quality. Productive. Tree good grower.

ENGLISH MORELLO. xxxx. Fair size. Blackish red. Juicy, good.

MAY DUKE. Large, red, juicy. Rich.

MONTMORENCY. xxxx. Large red, productive. Later than Richmond. Fine.

WRAGG. xxxx. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Dark red. It is proving a good bearer here where we did not think cherries would do so well. They write from the plains that it bears great loads and is the finest of all

cherries.

EARLY RICHMOND. xxxx. Medium dark red, juicy, acid. A good bearer. Bearing well on the plains and everywhere cherries do well.



Plant 108 Plums to the Acre 20 by 20 Feet Apart.

THE PEAR

Prices on Pears

	1	3	12	25	50	100
2 to 3 Ft.	\$.30	\$.85	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.25	\$11.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.40	1.10	4.10	7.75	13.25	25.00
4 to 5 Ft. ....	.50	1.45	5.70	9.50	18.00	35.00

I have probably grown more pear trees than any other one man in Texas and this year I am offering the nicest lot I have ever had.

I have found that pears will bear more if protected from the north wind. I have a row of Keiffer that has bois d'arc wind break on the north that will have probably ten bushels to the tree. After pear trees are three or four years old they should not be cultivated too diligently. If they are growing too fast they will not put on any fruit. But after they have borne one crop you can cultivate all you want to.

THE KOONCE PEAR. Also called the Sugar Pear. Small but bears lots of pears. First of July. Makes a good tree that seldom blights.

LINCOLN PEAR. I have had this pear thirty years and have the true strain. The trees are vigorous growers, do not blight; bloom out late and are sure bearers. The pears are large, exceedingly good quality, up in a class with Bartlett. They get ripe on the tree. Ripe in August. This pear is bad to blow off the trees and should not be planted where there are hard winds during July and August. Otherwise it is one of the finest. If you can, plant this behind a windbreak or in the middle of your orchard.

LECONTE. Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. I have never seen a tree blight. Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August.

THE GARBER. The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches, pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Very fine quality. Fine for canning. Gets ripe in August.

THE DOUGLAS PEAR. Blight proof. The Douglas Pear in most cases bears the next year after planting. The quality, far superior to any in the country, and blight resisting power of the Douglas makes it easily the "PEER OF PEARS."

BARTLETT. The pear of quality. The trees sometimes blight even under the best conditions, but if you are willing to fight the blight here is the pear supreme. Summer.

Our pear trees are grafted and budded on the Japan pear seedling. These seed comes from the dry parts of Japan and have the power to penetrate dry hard soil. Trees budded on the French pear have apparently a big root system but they throw too much sap into the trees early in the spring and cause blight. Then when the hot summer comes they cannot stand the dry weather. By all means unless you intend to irrigate, get your trees budded on the Japan root system. They make a regular growth and your trees do not have a tendency to blight. We are the largest growers of pear trees in the South.



Why buy inferior trees when you can buy our well rooted, high quality at prices quoted above? We guarantee our grades and root system.

PEARS IN ORDER OF RIPENING PERIOD

JUNE PEARS—Koonce and Jefferson.

AUGUST PEARS—Pineapple, Leconte, Garber, Bartlett.

FALL PEARS—Keiffer, Douglas, Duchesse.

ITEMS NOT LISTED

If you want some special plant or tree not mentioned, in my catalog, write me, as I have many such items in my nursery, where the quantity is too limited to be listed.

COLLECTION No. 26

- 6 Keiffer Pears.
- 3 Douglas Pears.
- 3 Bartlett Pears.
- 3 Dixie Pears.
- 2 Jonathan Apples.
- 3 Ruby Red Apples.
- 3 Delicious
- 2 Smokehouse.

25 Pear and apple trees four to five foot sent prepaid for \$7.90, enough to plant a half acre of land, or if you want an acre order two collections.

A Few Pear Trees Will Pay Your Taxes.

THE KEIFFER PEAR. These grow very large, seldom or never blight and live to be very old. This is the great preserving pear of the South. The trees will stand lots of neglect and rough treatment and bear immense loads of fruit. This pear is often called the Pear of Plenty. You can plant a pear tree in any odd place and rest assured that it will always pay for its room. The Keiffer comes into bearing very quickly, and it is no unusual thing to find trees that bear fifteen bushels of fruit to the season.

Plant a Keiffer pear orchard. When the seeds in the pear turn black gather the pears and handle them carefully to not bruise. Put in a barn or cellar out of the sunlight. They will ripen into the most delicious of all fruits. I see Keiffer pears shipped from California and sold for five cents each. You can do just as well with them. They are a very profitable fruit to plant.

DUCHESSE (of Angouleme). Very large, buttery, rich, juicy. It is best to pick them before maturity, wrap in tissue paper, and pack away for complete ripening. October and November.

FRESH FRUIT IN SEASON

During the summer and fall we can fill orders for peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons, apples, pears, and crab apples. Write for prices.



KEIFFER PEAR TREE. Fifteen bushels of pears were gathered from this tree at one time. They sold on the ground at 75c per bushel, a pretty low price but even at that fifty trees per acre would be pretty good money.

WHY TREES BLIGHT

This trouble is carried to your trees by bees and other insects. It starts when the young fruit is setting or on the blossom clusters. You will notice that the cluster of blossoms and three or four leaves on the limb are black. Sometimes this black will follow the limb to the body of the trees and leave a black streak along the body to the ground. The blight does its work quickly. When the limbs begin to blight cut them off well below where they are dead. Anything that throws a quick growth into the tree at blooming time is apt to cause blight. Avoid fertilizing the trees until well after they have bloomed. Do not plow an orchard that is apt to blight until it is well done blooming. Try to manage your trees so as to get a steady growth all through the year. Keep them well cultivated in the summer and fall, then sow rye, burr or sweet clover. Blight is like the insects and all other fruit diseases. You may have trouble with it two or three years then it will disappear and not give any more trouble for years. Some root systems put so much sap into the trees at blooming time the blight will kill the entire tree.

HOW FAR APART SHOULD TREES BE PLANTED?

For many years people have planted trees too close. The agent that did not know anything

about it tried to sell you more trees than you needed. If the trees are planted too close they will soon exhaust the soil and begin to die. An Elberta peach tree with plenty of room will live thirty to forty years. I have some in my orchard 30 years old and still bearing big crops. Some other kinds will live even longer. So that I advise you to plant peach and apple trees at least thirty feet apart, pear trees twenty-five feet, and plums twenty feet. Or plant them all thirty feet. This takes about fifty trees to the acre. You will find it is so much more satisfactory to cultivate an orchard with plenty of room.

NOTICE

During the past we have had quite a lot of experience in the pollenating of different fruits. I find that the J. H. Hale is the only peach that is self-sterile and has to be planted with other peaches to bear. All apples are inclined to be self sterile and especially is this so with the Delicious. The Delicious if planted with some other varieties such as the Jonathan, Smoke House or Yellow Transparent will bear big crops of apples but will positively not bear if planted alone. You should set the Delicious with every fifth row some kind for pollenation or alternately in the row. Now plums will do much better if varieties are mixed. Bees are fine to put in the orchard.

A Few Pear Trees Will Pay Your Taxes.

THE PERSIMMON

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 Ft.....	\$.30	\$.75	\$2.90	\$ 5.80	\$11.00	\$21.00
2 to 3 Ft.....	.40	1.05	4.00	8.00	15.50	30.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.45	1.25	4.75	9.50	18.00	33.00
4 to 5 Ft.....	.55	1.50	6.00	12.00	23.00	45.00

The Japanese Persimmon is as near perfect food from the vegetable kingdom as milk is from the animal kingdom. But the persimmon has the advantage. You have no chance to catch a disease eating persimmons. As a landscape tree there is no other tree that is prettier than the persimmon with its great tropical leaves, then its golden yellow fruit. If you employ a landscape gardener see that he sets one or two Eureka persimmon trees. They will be the feature of your landscape plan. If planted on a lawn every passerby will stop and gaze with admiration. The Japanese persimmon never fails to bear. We have been growing them now for thirty years and have only had two light crops. At all other times the trees bore to capacity. The fruit sells good as people learn the great food value of this fruit the demand is going to be difficult to supply. They can be kept for a long time after gathering. It is easy to keep them until February in a cool place and all the year on storage.

FUYU. At first I thought the Fuyu was too tender for this country. It seems that any fruit that is brought to a colder climate in some way becomes hardier. If the Fuyu is grafted well above the ground it is as hardy as any persimmon and likely as hardy as most any wild variety. The Fuyu is large, bright red. Tomato

shaped. It can be eaten a month before soft. In fact a firm Fuyu is as good as a peach. The tree is a good grower and abundant bearer. Fine for market since it is really the highest color.

TAMOPAN. This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The trees grow very rapidly and makes a fine shade tree. It is said to grow seventy feet high in China. It is a good one to plant.

TANE NASHI. I know one at Handley, Tex., on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit nearly as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine. Very large, acorn shaped.

THE HACHIVA PERSIMMON. Largely grown on the Pacific Coast to ship to New York City. This is the earliest of all Japanese Persimmons, ripening in September and October. Beautiful deep red. Fruits large, sometimes weighing more than a pound. It has proved to be a shy bearer with us.

TRIUMPH PERSIMMON. Tomato shape. This must be a cross with some wild Florida kind and a Japanese persimmon. Very prolific. A little small. Bright red. Fine for market.

THE EUREKA. A strain of the Japanese Persimmon that was grown from the seed. The seedlings were planted by me thirty-seven years ago. The old original tree is still bearing. The tree is a symmetrical grower. Has very large lively green leaves. No bug or insect bothers the fruit. Begins bearing at two years planted. The fruit is large orange or tomato shaped. Some of the fruit will get ripe in September but at that time the other will turn a golden yellow and remain on the trees until the last of October or up until the middle of November. When the weather begins to get cool the leaves will turn a lively red and in a few days begin to fall. They leave the tree covered with the golden ripe fruit. Soon after the leaves fall the fruit begins to turn red then mature. Be sure you get the genuine Eureka trees. Nurserymen have a habit of calling any persimmon they happen to have Eureka. Some people have been induc-



THIS SHOWS HOW ONE MAN USED THE EUREKA IN LANDSCAPING.

ed to plant orchards of persimmons under the impression that they had the Eureka Persimmon. The Eureka is the best for market and the best for home use.

There Is No Substitute for Quality.

Ten or fifteen years ago I found that by grafting and budding the persimmon well above the ground on a certain wild persimmon root that the trees would stand as much or more cold than peach trees. It is shown now that trees budded this way stand the winters in New Jersey and Washington and indications are that they are going to bear in Connecticut, and then I ran across a difficulty. People want nice straight trees. You can not grow trees this cold proof way and grow them as nice and straight as you can by the old ordinary way of grafting. For years I have not grown trees in this way but now I have decided to grow all my trees by this new method and take the risk. If you want trees that will grow far north I

can furnish them to you. Sometimes the Texas weather will hurt our persimmon trees unless propagated in this way.

We have made it a rule for years to give our customers the very best so we will in the future give you these best trees though it costs us twice as much to grow them. We have given trees grown by this new method a thorough tryout and they are the very best of all. We can grow carloads of this, the finest of all fruits.

We can now grow the most health-giving fruit in the whole world right here in Texas and I am making the price on trees so you can afford to plant them.

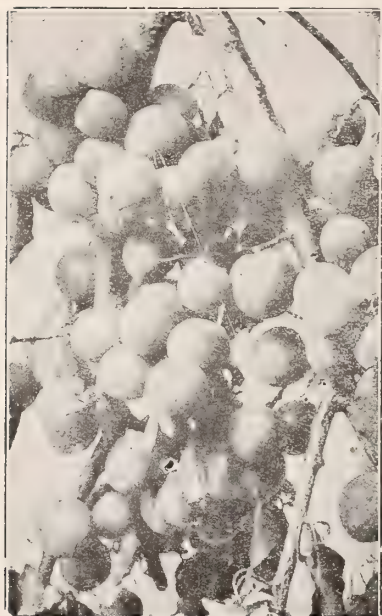


THE EUREKA PERSIMMON AFTER THE LEAVES ARE OFF IN THE FALL
It is a waste of money to buy doubtful trees. This Persimmon is bearing as far North as New Jersey

There Is No Substitute for Quality.

THE APRICOT

	1	3	12	25	50
2 to 3 Ft.	\$.25	\$.70	\$ 2.65	\$ 5.35	\$10.00
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.40	1.15	4.30	8.00	15.00
4 to 5 Ft. ....	.50	1.45	5.65	11.00	19.00



For the past twenty years I have been trying to find varieties of Apricots that will bear. As yet I have not found one that will bear every year but have two varieties that will come as near to bearing regularly as the Elberta Peach. The Little Sam was originated in Erath County. I have discarded all Apricots that have fiber. So when you order Apricots from me you can rest assured they will have none of the objectionable fiber. When I hear of a new Apricot tree no matter where it is I always get some of them to try out.

HUNGARY BEST APRICOT. The scions of this apricot were brought from Hungaria about twenty years ago. Likely the largest Apricot tree in the world and one of the thriftiest growing trees. Proving to be as regular to bear as any peach. High colored and the finest quality. The worms bother it very little.

EARLY GOLDEN. The earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Large leaves, thrifty tree. Bears nearly every year. Extra fine market.

LITTLE SAM. This tree has been growing on a rocky hill in a yard for many years. I repeatedly tried to grow it and found it had to be propagated in a little different way to the usual run of Apricots. Notwithstanding the neglect this has proven one of the greatest bearers of all Apricots I have ever seen. Trees planted out in orchard have invariably lived up to this reputation. Apricots average size, deep yellow. Bear in great clusters on the tree and have no objectionable fiber of any kind. It makes a pretty tree and worth its room for shade but will doubly repay any one with its great loads of golden fruit. Gets ripe about middle of June. Excellent for fresh eating and canning.

BORDER QUEEN. A pale yellow apricot, red cheek, luxuriant growth. Originated in western Kansas out where the wind blows and the coyotes howl. When we first read an account of this apricot I felt sure it would do well in Texas and I have not been disappointed. Have had it in bearing now ten years and has only missed one or two crops in this time. Medium early and extra quality.

NEW MOORPARK. One of the largest of all Apricots and the strain that I have bears good. This Apricot is as large as a peach, fine quality to can. Gets ripe about the fifteenth of

June. Has extra large leaves and makes one of the finest of all shade trees. Over the south it has been for years when a nurseryman got an order for an Apricot tree he would often send seedlings. No one knew the different kinds, in fact a few years ago it seemed there was only one kind and that the kind that never would bear. I have ordered Apricot trees from all over the world I soon found that there were Apricots that would bear as regularly as peaches. My expense finding good strains of Apricots I hope will be valuable to my customers. You can now plant Apricots with the assurance they will bear and be a valuable tree.

MULBERRIES

	1	3	10
3 to 4 Ft.	\$.40	\$ 1.05	\$ 3.00
4 to 5 Ft. ....	.65	1.80	5.00

THE HICKS bears for four months through the spring and late into the summer. The trees will grow into great size. The mulberries are large and good quality.

THE NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY. Real early. Often ripe by the fifteenth of April. Tastes extra. Bears for six weeks.

We Furnish Pecan and Walnut Bud Wood.

THE FIG

Prices on Figs: 35c each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100.



HARRISON FIG NEAR DALLAS PRODUCES MORE THAN \$400 PER ACRE

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has been found that they could be raised as far north as New York. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. It must be remembered that my figs frost bite down to the ground every year and sprout up from the ground to bear. If they are given some winter protection so the plants will not kill, the above yield can be doubled.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

THE HARRISON FIG. Found in Tarrant county several years ago. The man who owned it said he got his first plant from Spain. The plant will put on figs by the time it is twelve inches high and even if killed by frost will come up and bear abundantly. Fruit is very large straw colored, one of the largest of all figs and extra quality. The first plant I saw had at least a bushel of ripe and green figs on it in August.

WINTER CARE OF FIGS

Some people cut the Harrison and Magnolia and Hirtu Japan Figs down each November and pile trash, brush or anything on the stubs in order to keep them from being injured by cold. Figs will keep forming on the Harrison until it gets too cold for them to grow. If the bushes are then bent over and these little figs protected they will continue growing in the early spring when the protection is removed. When the plants begin to grow in the early

This plant bears so very quickly and on such small plants that I sell lots of them in the North to grow in tubs. However, they will grow into very large trees.

CELESTE or CELESTIAL. A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold and heat. One of the first of all figs to be planted in the South.

THE BROWN TURKEY FIG. Will stand zero weather. Figs are brown, nearly black and very sweet. It does not bear on first year shoots like Harrison.

MAGNOLIA. A rapid growing forked leaf fig. New set plants will bear the first year. Figs are large, straw colored. This as well as my other varieties, will make a most delightful pot or house plant in the North. If set in the garden and given some winter protection they will be a delight to the grower and a curiosity to all who see them.

HIRTU JAPAN FIG. Will bear in four months after planting. The small trees will be literally covered with dark blue or brown figs.

spring the leaves will not have fruits but soon every leaf that comes out will put on a fig. Do not get the land too rich for them.

DIFFERENCE IN APPLES

Several people have asked if there is any difference in the Richard Apple and the Double Red, Blood Red, Ruby Red, and an apple sold in Missouri. I have all these apples in bearing on my place and there is positively no difference.

We Furnish Pecan and Walnut Bud Wood.

THE GRAPE

Prices on Grape Vines

Niagara, Concord, Delaware, Goethe, Campbells Early, Moore's Early, each 15c; per 12, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Big Extra, Carman, Virginia Dare, Champanel, American, 15c each; 12 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

The fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact, it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. In Southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we were boys and how we roamed the creeks hunting for wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit.

THE CARMAN GRAPE. Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. A cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I have ever seen. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

MOORES EARLY. One of the very earliest of all black grapes. Medium or large. Good quality and a wonderful bearer.

CHAMPANEL. Large, black, very popular. Grows on any kind of soil, either sand or black land. A cross between the Mustang and Concord giving it the highest vitality of all tame grapes. Good to graft other grapes on. Good quality when well ripened and fine for juice and wine. It seems we are going to sell more Champanel grapes than any two other kinds. Turns black a month before ripe.

VIRGINIA DARE. Similar to a grape called Fern. Late, dark red with red juice. Vigorous grower. A bright sparkling juice and champagne is now made from this grape.

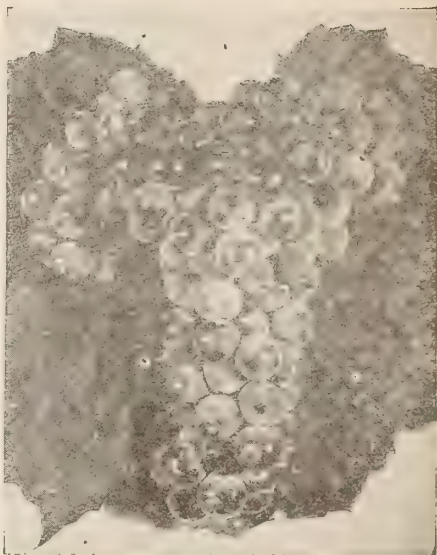
BIG EXTRA. An extra large black grape, very prolific. Bears in large bunches, taking prizes at fairs wherever shown.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE. The earliest of all grapes. Red; makes a very slender, weak growing vine. Should be planted seven or eight feet apart.

GOETHE GRAPE. Very large pink oblong grape. Gets ripe in the fall. My father raised this grape forty years ago. Never rots.

This is the nearest California grape we can raise where it rains a lot. Vine very vigorous grower. Extra good quality, in fact better than most of the California grapes.

EDNA. If you are prepared to spray your grapes Edna is one of the finest of all white grapes. The vines are vigorous and the grapes ripen late and are not bothered so badly by birds. The grapes are large clear white. I have seen bunches a foot long and single bun-



CARMAN GRAPE
NOTICE HOW SOLID BUNCHES

ches weighing over a pound. This grape sells on any market and in competition with the finest grapes shipped from California. Truly a show grape. It does well here for me and I recommend it to anyone living in a dry climate and wanting a fine table grape.

CONCORD. This grape is proving a better grape for the South than I thought. It gets ripe very late though there will be a few black grapes on a bunch by July 1st. Really ripe from 15th of August until September. Large black, thick hull.

SCUPPERNONG or **MUSCADINE** type of grapes. We set these grapes and build high frames for them to run on or go to the woods and cut a sapling, say six inches through. These are set in the ground like a fence post, not cutting any of the limbs off. This makes a fine thing for the Muscadine to run on and in a few years it will form an immense mound of vines. The vines do not require pruning and a single vine will bear fifty gallons of grapes. The plants should be set at least thirty feet apart.

Men Love Trees Because They Have Dwelled Among Them Always.



ILLUSTRATING MUSCADINE GRAPES

The James and Thomas are the dark colored Muscadine and make the best wine of any grape known. The Scuppernong is the bronze colored Muscadine and will also make delicious grape juice or wine. Most all of our Mustang roots and especially adapted to dry western climates and black land.

These grapes are doing fine around Abilene, Texas. The Muscadine or Scuppernong grape absolutely has to have a male vine near it to bear. One male vine to twenty or thirty bearing vines is enough.

SCUPPERNONG—JAMES—THOMAS

PRICES: Two-year plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

SCUPPERNONG. The best known of its

family. Large bronze fruit, sweet pulpy flesh. Bears abundantly.

JAMES. Produces the largest fruit. Black, very juicy and sweet.

THOMAS. Fruit medium size; dark and very juicy. Excellent for making grape juice.

Male Muscadine vines 50c each.

MUSTANG GRAPE VINES for grafting. The Mustang stands drouth, root rot and all kinds of hardships. It grows into an immense vine or plant often covering a quarter acre. Being much used to graft other grapes on, I am offering the plants either to graft or let grow as wanted. The grapes are poor quality but will make pies and fairly good grape juice. \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

Lott, Texas, Dec. 17, 1934.

Dear Sir: I have learned too late to my sorrow where to buy trees. I now have a 500-tree orchard and many of my peaches and plums are disappointing because I did not know where to buy trees. The trees I bought from you, while higher priced, were the cheapest after all. No tree is cheap when you set it out and cutivate it four or five years and then the fruit is small and sorry and I have some of these.

This year the people fussed over your plums and fussed over having to take some other plums I got from other nurseries. I learned last year and the year before where to buy trees but I get madder at myself every year.

I am sending you a small order.

Yours truly,

S. L. A.

Clyde, Texas, Sept. 8, 1937

Dear Sir: I have fifty Early Wheeler peach trees I bought from you several years ago. This year they had a fine crop of the nicest peaches I have ever seen. I sold 95 bushels and used all I needed here at home and the Ladies Aid society canned 98 cans for the Orphan home. These trees are set on the poorest land on the place, and had not made much growth, but have had good crops of fruit. The seed did not split open. Best wishes, Mrs. W. E. R.

Plant 12 Pecan Trees to the Acre 60 by 60 Feet Apart.

THE BERRY



EARLY WONDER BERRY. This berry originated here on a place I now own. It is large, nearly seedless, very delicious, easily picked since the vines are practically thornless. The finest of all berries for canning. The most productive of all berries ever found. The vines the first year set will run on the ground like a dewberry. The second year they begin to get off the ground. The tips of the plant vines will root like a dewberry if covered up, this giving the impression that it is a dew-black-berry cross. While Early Wonder has its faults, it gets too soft in wet weather; with all this it is the best berry so far found. It has been

renamed more than any other berry. Carried to California it is whooped under the name Texas Wonder. You will see it under many other names and at a higher price than I sell the plants but you will get the Early Wonder and nothing else when you buy these plants no matter where they claim it originated. The Early Wonder plant is being planted on a big scale in California for the juice. One man who whoops the Boysen berry has twenty-five acres of Wonder. He sells Boysen berry plants but when he wants real fruit production he plants Wonder. This berry is doing well everywhere tried. 10c each; \$1 for 12; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

Tell Your Friends About My Trees—I Would Do As Much For You.

DUCHESS. Earliest of all berries. Seems to be a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry. Will have ripe berries by April 20 and the berries are ripe in three weeks after the plants bloom. Extra large, fine flavor. Bears enough for home use but not enough for market. Wonderful pollinizer for McDonald and Princess. Supply of plants limited. \$1.00 per dozen.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY. The practical berry grower, who grows berries to supply a home market needs fine berries from the very first of the season to last. To supply an abundance of berries after Early Wonder is gone: I know nothing better than the Austin Dewberry. The plants are fine growers and the berries very large. \$1.00 per dozen, \$2.00 per hundred, \$12.50 per thousand.

THE YOUNG OR AULO BERRY. This new berry is a cross between the Logan and the Austin Dewberry. The berry originated in Louisiana. It is the berry it seems Luther Burbank dreamed about. About 14 years ago Mr. Burbank ordered a few of every berry plant I listed in my catalog. He was making crosses and trying to get a cross between the Logan and some other berry. But his dream never came true. The Young Berry is probably the most remarkable berry in the world. It has the flavor of the Logan Berry and is the biggest of all berries. It is mild and sweet.

Strawberries are good but you want some sugar and cream with them. The Young Berry, it seems, lacks nothing. It is just as good as a fruit can be. You can eat them right off the vine.

Price of plants: 10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$3.85 per hundred.

AUSTIN THORNLESS DEWBERRY: While the strain of the Austin I have been selling for years has very few thorns, this one is absolutely thornless. The plants grow about like the common Austin, but you do not need gloves to pick them. Gets ripe the same time as the old Austin. Price of plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$2.50 per hundred.

THE McDONALD BERRY. I have sold thousands of these plants and they are popular everywhere. McDonald is a very early berry, often having ripe berries in a month after it blooms. The berries are firm and will keep many days, making it a good shipper. The blooms are self sterile and must be pollinated. Early Wonder is the best berry to plant near it. When properly pollinated will bear as high as twelve quarts to the plant. Nearly all the berries on a plant get ripe at once. 10c each; \$2.25 per 100; \$21.00 per 1000.

MERCEREAU. This berry was first introduced by a Frenchman up near Toronto, Canada. It is named after the introducer. On deep moist sand or subirrigated land this is the most wonderful berry I have ever seen. Don't waste your money with it unless you have the very best drouth resisting land or can irrigate. The Mercereau berry plants will grow from four to seven feet high and stands upright. It will, under the above conditions, produce more berries than any other berry of its season. Bears in great clusters like grapes. Berries are firm and do not lose their shape in canning. It retains the peculiar flavor of the northern blackberry and is easier picked than any other berry. It is exactly right to catch the late berry market. By all means if you have deep sand try out this berry. You would be safe in planting an acre or two of it. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.00 per 12; \$3.85 per 100.

THE PRINCESS. Ripens in this country the first of May. Wonderful producer if pollinated and will bear fairly well without pollination. The plants are entirely thornless, the only successful thornless blackberry so far found. Vigorous grower. If pollinated by some other berry like Duchess will be highly profitable for market. Supply of plants limited. \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Has been on the market for many years. Thousands of acres are planted for market in the North. Earlier than Austin, firm, hauls well. Berries large, good quality. Plants \$1 per dozen, \$2 per hundred, \$15 per thousand.

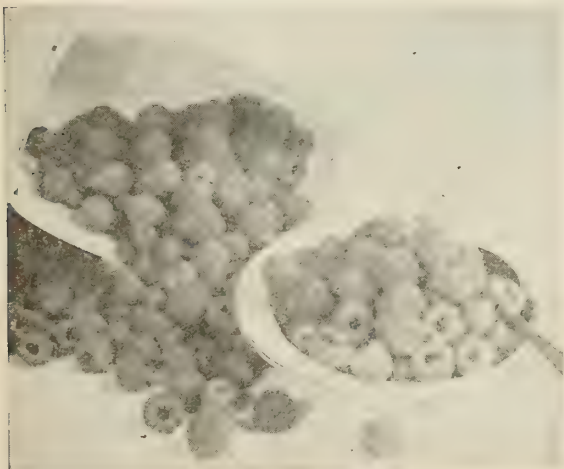
RASPBERRY

Plant, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for \$1.00; \$3.85 per 100.

NEW RASPBERRY — THE CHIEF. An imported Latham. Plants set in the winter will often bear a crop of berries in the spring. Red and very prolific.

CUMBERLAND. The most productive of all the black Raspberries I have tried. Good quality, early, large. Black.

THE LATHAM RED RASPBERRY. Highly recommended in the north and is doing well in Arkansas. It will do well on the plains of West Texas and in the deep sand. Will grow where it gets too cold for the Aulo Berry. Bears abundantly of flaming red berries.



Our Expert Packing Insures Safe Delivery of Trees.

THE PECAN

Prices on All Pecans Except Madame X

	1	3	12	100
1 to 2 Ft.	\$.50	\$ 1.25	\$ 4.75	\$35.00
2 to 3 Ft. ....	.75	2.10	8.00	60.00
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.85	2.40	9.40	70.00
4 to 5 Ft.	1.00	2.85	11.00	85.00

MADAM X, 2 to 4 ft., \$1.25 Each.



BURKETT PECAN TREE GROWING IN FRONT YARD AT STEPHENVILLE, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. A long pecan and very thin shell. Has been considered one of the very best but is giving away to Burkett. Has long slender leaves. A slender leafed pecan is subject to rosette if fertilized too much. If you have them and know they do well, plant more of them.

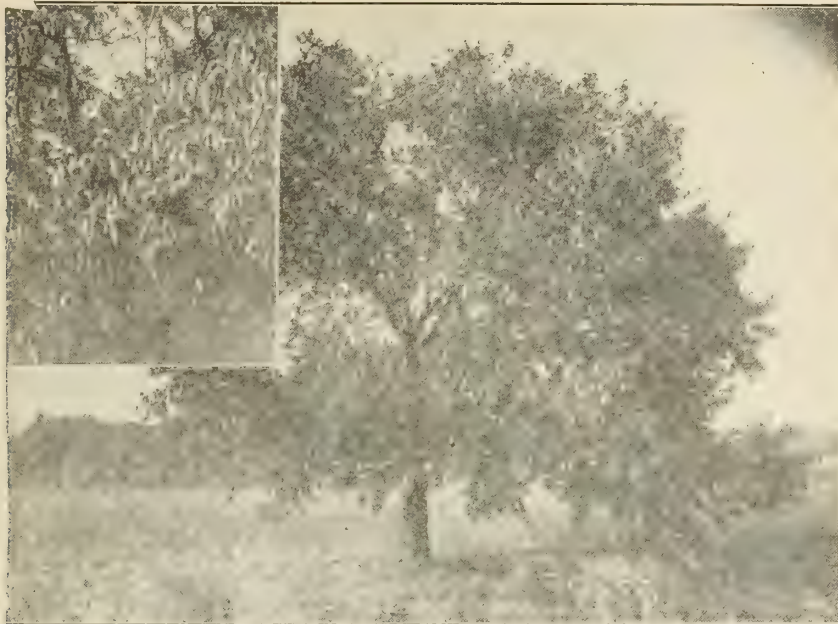
BURKETT. Likely the best of all the western pecans. The nuts sell better on the market than any other so far found. Vigorous grower and not subject to any disease. Becoming more popular every year. A winner. If you are in doubt as to what pecan to plant just plant a few more Burkett.

Low prices on Pecan trees. This same price applies to both the Western and Eastern kind. The Western trees are always inclined to be crooked until they have grown a few years. These are tap rooted trees and grown on a root system that can penetrate the ground.

I claim the distinction of having set the first budded pecan trees ever set in this county. I have pecan trees in bearing on my place thirty and forty feet high that I set out myself. I was the first to learn to bud pecan trees thirty years ago. And during this time I have done much experimenting with the pecan.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

THE MADAM X PECAN. I saw this pecan growing and bearing in Northeast Arkansas. The trees were literally breaking down with these mammoth pecans. They were not filled out good but this might have been on account of the big load of nuts. The man called it Madame X. It is likely identical with one boosted on the radio from Shreveport. Every pecan man needs a few of these trees. The trees grow vigorously. Nuts long and the largest pecan I have ever seen.



CHESTNUT TREE NEAR GAINESVILLE

To say a tree will live for eternity is saying a right smart but as far as we are concerned, a pecan tree will live always. If you have good land and set a pecan tree this winter it is likely to be there two hundred years unless it is killed in some way. There are plenty of pecan trees on the creek in San Saba and other counties that must have been growing when Columbus discovered America. As an investment nothing can beat them. One tree bears six hundred dollars worth of nuts a year. Judge Pindexter, a well known lawyer at Cleburne, Texas, owned a pecan tree that he sold an average of \$125 worth of nuts a year. No one is likely to plant an orchard that all the trees will do this, but this shows what can be done.

HALBERT. Very prolific. Does well on shallow soil. Shell thin. Medium to small size. The Halbert pecan is one of my favorites because it bears every year, stands heat and drouth, grows on most any kind of soil. The trees come in bearing very quickly; a tree left over in the nursery row will nearly always bear.

SCHLEY. Considered the best in quality of all nuts. Grows very well in this country, but a standard in the east. The shell is extremely

thin. Runs about fifty nuts to the pound.

This is a good rule to go by: If you live east of Dallas, plant more eastern varieties, if west, then plant Halbert and Burkett. The Stuart does well in Missouri; and maybe further north. There are exceptions to all rules.

THE STUART PECAN. An eastern variety, but in some places in the west it is doing well. Seems to like low moist soil. The pecans are large, long thick shelled. Thick shells have an advantage, the pecans will keep longer. The trees should be headed back when they begin to put out the long branches. The Stuart pecan sets it catkins before the blooms get ready to open; for that reason, a Stuart tree never bears well alone.

SUCCESS. A large nut, 45 to 50 per pound. In Arizona where it is extremely hot, they irrigate this through the summer and produce nuts that are simply immense. Thin shell and separate well from the shell. Doing well on bottom land here near Stephenville. Nearly round.

WESTERN SCHLEY. Long, large, very fine. Some people now place it at the head of the list.

SHOULD YOU PLANT SEVERAL VARIETIES OF FRUITS?

If you are away from the road or expect to sell your peaches wholesale by all means plant more trees of a kind. The truck men that come for fruit want a load and often will not piddle

with just a few trees and these few trees often waste. On the other hand if you are going to retail your fruit you can have more different kinds. A friend of mine has a roadside stand and is planting twenty-five trees of a kind from the earliest to the latest. He will have peaches every day for customers that call on him.

Fitzgerald's Has Persimmons and Fruit to Sell in Season.

THE WALNUT

Prices on English and Black Walnuts

	1	3	12	25
1 to 2 Ft.	\$.90	\$ 2.60	\$10.00	\$18.75
2 to 3 Ft.	1.00	2.85	11.20	22.85
3 to 4 Ft.	1.30	3.75	14.10	28.00
4 to 5 Ft.	2.00	5.50	20.00	36.00

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUT. I have been ordering these trees from California for thirty years. They try to grow all winter and invariably get winter killed. A few years ago I decided to get some real Black Walnuts from Iowa. These Black Walnut trees have been used to doing all their growing in a few months and become entirely dormant early in the fall in this climate. I now find that English Walnuts budded on the Northern Black will become dormant early in the fall; they never winter kill and I feel sure that in a few years we will be growing thousands of bushels of the finest walnuts, for the English grafted on the Northern Black seems to make the most delicious flavor of all. Most all the Persian or English Walnuts are self sterile. In California they plant trees of the California Black Walnut, but they will certainly winter kill in Texas. I find that our wild walnuts, some of them, will pollenate the English. A variety called Thomas will do this. Plant, say one Black Walnut among ten of the English. Another year has gone by and I find my little English walnut tree loaded with nuts. I feel sure now that the growing of this nut will be a success in Texas. It will grow on drier poorer land than the pecan and we can grow the very highest quality nut. English Walnuts sell every Christmas here in Texas at 35 cents per pound. We even have to import a lot from Europe to supply the demand. They can be raised in Texas. Some times they come in here, each so valuable, that it has a brand on it. I am making the price on trees so low you can afford to buy them. In California walnut orchards are valued to two thousand dollars per acre. Some of our Texas land can be bought for \$10 per acre and it will cost very little to set it in walnuts. The English Walnut makes large beautiful green leaves, stands drouth and will make a fine shade for any lawn. These walnuts, if grafted on the true Black Walnut, can be grown as far north as New York and likely all over Missouri and Kansas.

THE WILSON WONDER WALNUT. There are now several fine trees of this nut growing and bearing here in Stephenville. Some of them thirty feet high and have gone through below zero weather. Makes a very beautiful



shade, besides the fine nut it bears. The nuts are the largest of all the English Walnuts.

EUREKA. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks late, and is therefore desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

FRANQUETTE. Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

MAYETTE. One of the best; nuts large and uniform decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

BLACK WALNUT. We now have two Black Walnuts that are a wonderful improvement over the old walnut. The nuts are very large and you can crack them with a hammer and remove the meat whole. They can be peeled as fast if not faster than pecans. The trees grow fast, come into bearing in three or four years. They make a tree that attracts everybody's attention. We have the Thomas, Ohio and Stabler varieties in Black Walnuts.

JAPAN WALNUT. Trees grow very fast and are fine for shade. The meats come out whole like the English Walnut. Small trees, 50c each.

There Is No Substitute For Quality.

CHESTNUT. Makes a very beautiful tree. The nuts are used in more different ways than any other nut in the world. Several years ago the Chestnut blight ruined a great many Chestnut trees in the North. I have sent to China and Japan for my Chestnut seed. These Chestnut trees are blight proof, the nuts are large and the trees begin to bear in two or three years after setting. The young trees branch out close to the ground but can be trimmed in a way to make them umbrella or vase shape. The trees are hardy and thrifty as oaks. The nuts are born on the inside of a big burr that has spines over it like cockleburs. The kernels come out whole. Everyone should have a few of these valuable ornamental trees. We have several of these trees growing in this county that have been bearing for many years. The nuts are borne abundantly, but are so high-priced that they are usually found only in high-class grocery stores. Trees easy to get to live and grow rapidly after well established. They will grow along creeks, or in any moist sandy land. Bloom out late enough to escape frosts.



The above picture shows the early bearing of the Thomas Walnut. Fast growing; very large at maturity; valuable for shade as well as for the nuts.

Likely they will do better in the plains of West Texas than any other nut tree. So far we have not grafted Chestnut trees since the nuts are easily peeled and the Japan Chestnut is a large nut. Look at our low prices on Chestnut trees, 1 to 2 foot, well branched, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, or \$3.75 per dozen.

The picture at the left shows a cluster of nuts from the Chestnut tree. The kind we sell are sure bearers and make a beautiful shade tree.

Remember, your planting problems are our problems, if you pass them on to us. If in any way we can advise or help you in regard to the planting or care of any of the stock listed in this catalog, that is part of our service.



We Give You Reliable Information Concerning the Trees We Sell.

SHADE TREES



LOMBARDY POPLARS

LOMBARDY POPLARS. A tall growing tree of the Cottonwood family. Stands the hardest sandstorms and adds grandeur to any landscape. They look good in the yard and are fine street trees. 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00; 4 to 5 foot size trees, 50c each, or ten for \$4.00

SYCAMORE. To my way of thinking the most beautiful and romantic tree in the world and a tree that is used for shade and wood all over the globe. A few years ago I was crossing a desert out in the West. The land was hot and dry and parched. I came to a low place and a grove of Sycamore trees. In this shade a cool, beautiful spring bubbled up. If you want a shade, plant a Sycamore, then rest assured that you have the prettiest tree of all. Seems to do the best in sandy land.

2 to 3 feet, 35c, or ten for \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, 60c, or 10 for \$5.00; 4 to 5 feet, 85c; or ten for \$7.50; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.10 or 10 for \$10.00. Big trees two inches through, \$2.50 each.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD. A very long-lived shade tree; very hard wood; large round leaves, making a dense shade. It is not a quick grower. The first tree to bloom in Spring; has pretty red flowers which last a few weeks. 1 to 2 ft., 25c; 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

WEeping WILLOW. A well known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yard or any-

where you want a tree. Regarded by all as very beautiful. 2 to 3 feet trees, 25c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.

FLOWERING WILLOW. A willow that stands the driest weather. Beautiful with pink flowers. Blooms all summer. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c.

MIMOSA. Accacia Julibrisin. The great South African Fern. This is the tree that you see in the picture shows when you see a picture of South Africa. This tree not only makes a specimen tree out on the lawn but will be good against the house if kept cut back. It can also be grown into a hedge. It is a legume and gathers fertilizer from the air and this makes it fine on the lawn. Grass will grow thrifter near this tree than away from it. When I saw this tree a few years ago I became enthusiastic about it. I have worked up an immense stock and will put the price down to where you can afford to set the trees even in a hedge. Understand these trees not only add beauty to your yard and lawns, but make the soil richer. We do not have this season trees over four to five feet but the smallest trees I offer will soon grow into fine specimens.

1 to 2 foot, 3 for 25c; 10 for 80c; 100, \$7.00; 2 to 3 foot, 1 for 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$2.15; 100 for \$21.00; 3 to 4 foot, 1 for 40c; 3 for \$1.15; 10 for \$30.00; 4 to 5 foot, 1 for 90c; 3 for \$2.60; 10 for \$7.40; 100, \$70.00.

Plant 881 Berries to the Acre in Checks 7 by 7 Feet.

I am now listing Chinese Elm trees so cheap you can afford to buy them if you live on a rented place. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each, or \$7.00 per 10. This tree grows very fast, it hardly pays to buy trees larger than 5 to 6 feet.



CHINESE ELM. A regular Jack and the bean stalk among trees. Probably the fastest growing tree in the world. Trees set out when they were only one foot high have grown to fifteen feet in two years. A beautiful tree that goes right on growing during the hardest drouth. The great drawback to this tree is that it is very sensitive to root rot. If it happens to be planted where this disease exists it will die promptly and when the tree is looking the prettiest. Occasionally a tree will grow very crooked, and this really adds to their beauty. Landscape men often argue that nothing but straight trees should be set but I argue that a crooked tree occasionally will add a ruggedness to any landscape. You remember that old knarled crooked trees in the woods. They make things look more natural and recall our days of childhood.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE or GINKGO BILOBA. Tall, narrow tree especially suited for street and lawn planting. Hardy, withstands cold, smoke, and is free from disease and insects. Has dark green fan-shaped leaves resembling the Maidenhair Fern from which it receives its name. I will only have small trees to offer. 2 to 3 ft. trees, 40c postpaid. Edible nut, planted over Washington, D. C., first tree to grow in the world.

VINES

BITTERSWEET. A hardy climber with glossy foliage and large clusters of orange-crimson berries which make beautiful decoration. Price, two-year field grown plants, 45c each.

ENGLISH IVY. A very hardy vine, clings closely to wall covering it completely with leaves overlapping like shingles. Leaves turn crimson in fall. Plants, each 35c.

BEAUTY BUSH. One of the earliest blooming shrubs, grows five or six feet tall and in the spring is completely covered with lovely pink bell-shaped flowers. 3 to 4-foot plants, 45c each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. I believe this is the prettiest Honeysuckle yet found. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Pink flowers in May and June, followed by clusters of red and orange berries. Price, 18 to 24-inch plants, 35c.

LILAC. One of the oldest of flowers known and loved by everyone. Blooms in the early spring large clusters of fragrant purple flowers. Price 2 to 3 foot plants, 35c.

QUEEN'S CROWN. Rose of the Mountain, Antiguan, Mexican Love Vine: A plant with so many different names it should be a beauty and it is. It certainly lives up to its name. The Queen's Crown is one of our outstanding plants. A fast growing vine that will cover a porch or trellis in a season. It is a pretty vine even were it not for its great fronds of lively pink flowers on a single stem. It begins blooming in the summer time and continues on until late fall. A passerby will stop to look at such a pretty vine and the owner will get a great delight out of this plant. You can afford to set these plants. Year old plants, 10c each, 3 for 25c. Extra strong plants, 3 for 50c.

THE CARE OF EVERGREENS

If you are having dry weather at planting time, you should water your evergreens thoroughly about every other evening until you get a soaking rain. Do this through all dry spells for the first year or two. This is

especially necessary in foundation plantings of ornamental evergreens, where the trees get strong reflection from the sun and the ground dries out more readily. Remember in watering evergreens that if it is incorrectly done it generally does more harm than good.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

CORALBERRY or **INDIAN CURRANT** (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*). This shrub grows 3 to 5 feet, has good foliage until late in the fall; graceful, arching branches studded with small clusters of dark red berries that remain all Winter. The small green flowers in August are inconspicuous. Endures shade and dry soil. Excellent for banks to prevent erosion. 25c each.

CREPE MYRTLE. We are now making a specialty of this, one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Grows and blooms in the driest places. We have three colors: Pink, red and purple. Better order one of each. Small plants 1 to 2 feet, 15c each; 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; heavy plants, 50 each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. (*Cydonia Japonica*). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright, glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants, 2 to 3 feet, 30c.

NANDINA. Here is a shrub from Japan that has gained immense popularity all over the South where it has been planted. Of very graceful upright habit of growth, in the spring the foliage is light green and has tiny blossoms; in the fall the foliage turns a fiery red and stays that way all winter; this, together with the bunches of red berries it produces in profusion offers a treat to anyone who has never seen one. Indispensable in any landscape planning, as it gives an original effect in your planting.

8 to 10-inch plants (puddled roots), 70c; 12 to 14-inch plants (puddled roots), \$1.00; balled and burlapped, \$1.25.

GOLDEN BELL—FORSYTHIA. The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable because of its early blooming. 35c each. \$2.50 per 10.

PHOTINIA SERULATA. Medium tall, upright-growing evergreen shrub, with large, dark green leaves; new growth at first is dark red, gradually changing to green as foliage matures; some of the older leaves change to rich crimson during winter. Price each, 75c. Balled, \$1.00.

SPIREA FROEBELI. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of summer, and over a long period. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPIREA THUNBERG. (*Spiraea Thunbergia*.) Its attractive, feathery foliage makes this one of the most beautiful Spireas. It is a mass of snow-white flowers before the leaves appear. A semi-dwarf, all purpose shrub. Prices 1 to 2 ft, 35c each; 10 at 25c each.

ALTHEA—ROSE OF SHARON. (*Hibiscus Syriacus*.) Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth, blooms from July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors: Double White, Banner (Light Double Pink,) Bratzdtt (Reddish Lilac.) 1 year, 25c each; 2 year 40c each.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. A small growing shrub with glistening leaves. Bears pink flowers that are very fragrant. No finer plant can be found to plant around the foundations of a house or just one plant alone is a thing of beauty. Very fragrant. Makes a nice hedge. Price 35c each, or \$2.50 for 10.

TAMARIX—SALT CEDAR. Beautiful, cypress-like blue green foliage, produced in plumes. Informal growth. Makes shrubby, picturesque tree in Southern sections. Flowers in sprays of lovely red-rose. Blooms during the Spring, Summer and Fall. Price 25c each. 10 for \$2.00.

PYRACANTHA LALANDI. Medium to large growing shrub adapted to most any soil or location; greatly admired for their reddish-orange berry-like fruits which remain on the plant until spring. Excellent for winter effect, 2 feet, 65c. Balled, \$1.25.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. Also known as Bridal Wreath. Bears a mound of white flowers in early Spring. Makes a good hedge or is fine to plant next to a building. Always used in landscape gardening. 35c each. 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf shrub with dense corms, or heads, of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA. A very beautiful evergreen shrub, with smooth shining holly leaves; stems are crowned with clusters of bright yellow flowers in March or April. The leaf color varies throughout the year, assuming all shades of green which changes to a reddish bronze during the fall and winter. A good plant for shady places. Priced 12-inch, 65c. Balled, \$1.00.

COREOPSIS. Large yellow Daisy-like flowers. One of the hardest plant we have. Good for a border. 3 for 25c, prepaid.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Price 35c each.

WEIGELA DIERVILLA. The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large trumpet-shaped of all shades and colors; very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July. Price 50c each.

VITEX. To my way of thinking one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Will grow in the driest land and constantly covered with great bunches of beautiful blue flowers. I recommend that all bee men plant this as it is not only ornamental but is liked by the bees. Makes a nice hedge. 35c each for 2 to 3 foot plants.

HONEYSUCKLE. Your choice Red or Yellow. A beautiful well known vine. Loved by everyone. 25c each.

VARIBILLIS. (Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac.) One of the most desirable Summer-flowering shrubs. Each Spring it throws out 4 to 5-foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant.

The cool, pale blue color of the blooms and its constant blooming habit makes this one of the best shrubs. 2 to 3 foot, 35c; 3 to 4 foot, 60c.

IRIS. We have a big assortment. Some red, yellow and blue. We can not give you any particular color but if you will order a dozen plants for fifty cents you are sure to be pleased with the assortment.

BLUE WISTERIA. The vines of this plant grow very fast in the hardest, driest places. Fine for covering a wall. Bloom all summer, cluster of blue flowers. Some price the plants at \$1.00 each, but I have the finest lot of plants in the whole country, and the price is 35c each.

CALICARPA AMERICANA or commonly known as **BEAUTY BERRY.** A very beautiful

shrub. Pink flowers in August followed by lovely purple berries in clusters all over the bush. In extremely cold climate kills back to the ground but comes up again from the root. 18 to 24-inch plants, 50c each.

DEUTZIA CRENATA. One of the prettiest of Deutzia. Pink flowers blooming early in the spring. Price each, 35c.

PHILADELPHIA CORONARIUS. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. One of our most beautiful evergreen trees. It is a vigorous grower. A tree you will always be proud of. 2 to 3-foot trees, \$1.50 each.

DWARF BOX. Used for edging the borders of flower beds or for planting along walk. Evergreen and very compact, never growing tall. Plants, each 35c, 10 for \$3.00.

HEDGE

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. A very popular hedge plant and especially so since we have been selling plants grown from the seed. Plants grown from the seed do not get broomy in a hedge and really worth twice as much as cutting plants. They are also more beautiful specimen plants. We have had so many calls for our Amor River Privet plants grown from seed that we are growing an immense stock. If you want small plants you have them at a sure enough reasonable price. Even the smallest plants are branched.

Price: 12-inch plants, seedling, 12, 50c; 25, \$1.00; 50, \$1.95; 100, \$3.75; 18-inch plants, seedling, 10c 60c; 25, \$1.20; 50, \$2.35; 100, \$4.65; 24-inch plants, seedling, 12, 80c; 25c \$1.50; 50, \$2.95; 100, \$5.50; 36-inch plants, seedling, 12, \$1.20; 25, \$2.35; 50, \$4.65; 100, \$9.25.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Almost too well known to need description. Has bright shining green leaves. Grows into a very beautiful hedge. Or a single plant out on the lawn is very beautiful. One to three foot plants each, 15c; 12 for \$1.25, or \$8.00 per hundred.

ABOUT NEW FRUITS

I get fruit tree catalogs from all over the world. As soon as a new fruit is brought out if it seems it would do well in this country I get a tree or two of it. In this way I keep up with all of them and can usually tell you how they will do in this country. You cannot always tell what a fruit will do in your country by where it originated. However, I find very few fruits that came from California will do well here. The Boysen Berry is one that fails in Texas though it is much whooped. Plants rust badly and carry the rust to other plants. It is another much boosted failure.

ABOUT POOLED ORDERS

A survey by the Department of Agriculture shows that where price is considered above quality as it often is that pooled orders are the most unsatisfactory way of all to buy trees. Our trees are priced just as low as we can offer them. They are as good as can be grown and we do not bid on any kind of pooled orders. It is better to let each man buy direct. He will think more of his trees and the nurseryman is under more responsibility to the individual. We are glad to send commercial clubs or any one else our catalogs but we can not bid on pooled orders.

HOW FAR APART SHOULD BERRIES BE SET?

I used to advise setting blackberries in rows 7 feet apart with plants three feet apart. But since I have gotten more experience I would check them, say 7 feet apart, then I could plow all the grass out. I could set them in my orchard in a way so I could work my trees and berries at the same time. Berries do fine in an orchard if all is kept cultivated. They keep the land from washing.

EVERGREENS

We Do Not Pay Express on Balled Plants

I find that a great many people prefer to buy small evergreens and watch them grow into big trees. As some lady said, no one wants to adopt an eighteen-year-old child, rather take a small one and get the pleasure of raising it. For this season I am offering this year an immense stock of small evergreens. These will be dug, the roots dipped in a solution of red clay

and sent to you mail prepaid. Do not let the roots get the least bit dry at any time. Plant them at once and then you will have the pleasure of watching them grow up. It is just natural for us to like to see things grow; but you likely feel that you cannot afford the high priced evergreens, so here they are that anybody can afford. You will also find the larger plants quoted.

ARIZONA CYPRESS. Light green symmetrical. Hurt by cold to some extent. 6-inch plants, 50c; one foot plants, \$1.00; balled, \$1.25.

BAKERS ARBORVITAE. The most popular of all arborvitae. Stands drouth. Pyramidal. Can be sheared to beautiful form. 6-inch plants, 50c; one foot plants, \$1.00; 2 foot, balled, \$1.75.

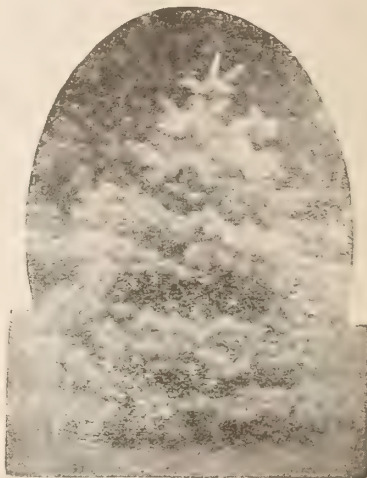
RAMSEY HYBRID. This is also a tall growing Cypress. Often reaching the height of twenty feet. Can be sheared in columnar form. One of the prettiest of all evergreens and does not winter kill. Easily transplanted. One to two feet, 75c each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; balled, \$1.25.

ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE. A light green arborvitae. Takes the pyramid shape. Very beautiful in early spring. Easy to transplant if the roots do not get dry. Price 6-inch plants, 35c; 1 foot plants, 75c each; 2-foot, \$1.00; balled, \$1.75.

JUNIPER SABINA (SAVIN JUNIPER). A low, many branched evergreen, sometimes growing 4 feet high, but may be kept down by pruning. Among the finest semi-prostrates for borders with taller trees in the background; also where a low tree is needed in the foundation planting. 1 to 2 foot plants, bare root, \$1.25; B. and B., \$1.75.

CEDRUS DEODORA. This is the tree that Kipling refers to so often in his stories about India. A native of the Himalayan Mountains and grows sometimes to be a hundred feet high. But will stand drouths and hardship. Light Blue-Green similar to a Spruce in growth and color. We have small plants that we will send for twenty-five cents each or three for fifty cents. This is the cheapest way to get one of these beautiful trees. Then we have one foot trees not balled at \$1.00 each, balled \$1.25 each. Balled plants are sent by express and not prepaid.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. The Pfitzer's Juniper is one of the newer introductions in the Ever-



CEDRUS DEODORA

green world, yet has already become immensely popular. It certainly cannot be praised too highly, nor overplanted. It is peculiarly graceful and its distinctive manner, plus an unusually hardy nature cannot help but make it fascinating and desirable for foundation planting. If left untrimmed it retains a low, spreading form, broad and picturesque, while if the leaders are staked up, a lovely broad pyramid of unusual grace and charm is formed. And too, the Pfitzer Juniper is easily trimmed and when planted in the foreground can very readily be kept down to the height desired. Small plants, 50c; specimen plants, balled, \$1.25, not prepaid.

AN OPEN LETTER

Fort Worth, Texas, May 23, 1932.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald:

Dear Sir:—I like the way you grade your trees. All the same size. I ordered a bill of trees from an . . . outfit last year. When they came some of them were not over twelve inches high and only a few three to four foot like I paid for. Their three to four foot trees are not as good as the two to three foot trees you sent.—Yours truly, J. W. STANCEL.

PEAT MOSS. The best thing you can use to hold moisture in your flower beds, as it will absorb ten times its weight in water, conserving it and releasing when needed in time of drouth. Also good for using in the garden around trees and hedges and for storing bulbs in during the winter months. Price, 1-lb. carton, 20c; 1½ peck carton, 50c, postpaid. 1 bushel carton, \$1.00; 3 bushel carton, \$2.00; bale, \$4.00.

Try Fitzgerald's White Wash for Fruit Trees.

WINDBREAKS



OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE NORTH OF KIEFFER PEAR ORCHARD.

One of the most important things in my catalog or any other tree catalog is windbreaks. I wish I could impress on people the great value of windbreaks. This importance is recognized by the Federal Government. Even if you only grow field crops you still need windbreaks. And the fruit grower can hardly do without them. One of my orchards this year behind a windbreak made seven-hundred bushels of peaches; another orchard not protected made very few. A windbreak is needed around every quarter section. Below I list the best windbreaks and have made the price so you can set them. They should be set two to four feet apart. The size I list is twelve to eighteen inches high and will grow up very quickly.

BLACK LOCUST. Grows to a tall tree. After it gets large forms a fence that few things would go through. Makes lasting posts. \$2.00 per hundred or \$17.50 per thousand.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Any kind of stock will eat these until they get large. At the same time a fine windbreak can be grown from them. And they will make a fence if planted close enough. Post from this tree will last indefinitely. The berries are fine for chickens and hogs. \$2 per hundred, \$17.50 per 1000.

THE BEST OF SERVICE IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR FITZGERALD'S CUSTOMERS

We take special pride in handling each customer's order separately and giving it personal attention. There is no holding up an order until there are several from that one community, so that they may all go out at one time, in one shipment. Each order is individual, from the largest to the smallest, and is filled with stock taken fresh from the nursery, packed by experts, and shipped at the proper time to plant in your particular locality.

HONEY LOCUST. Grows much like the Black Locust. The beans are valuable as stock feed. \$2.00 per hundred, \$18.00 per thousand.

CHINESE ELM. In West Texas where there is no root rot this will make a desirable quick growing windbreak. Stock will eat it and rabbits are especially fond of it. If you have lots of rabbits do not plant it. 12 to 18 inch plants \$2.25 per hundred or \$20 per thousand.

OSAGE ORANGE or BOIS D'ARC. A hardy species of orange that grows far north. The trees will get fifty feet high and has long thorns making a hedge that will solve your fence trouble forever. The young trees can be tied together in a way to make a hedge quicker turning man and beast and keeping off the cold winds. Crops of any kind can be grown earlier when protected by the windbreaks I offer. \$2.00 per hundred or \$17.50 per 1000.

CATALPA. Will grow seventy feet high on good soil. Will make posts that will last for many years. A very valuable wood. Covered with pretty flowers in the early Spring. Does not have thorns. \$1.75 per hundred or \$15 per thousand.

MORE ABOUT PERSIMMONS

To Set Persimmon Trees. Take a posthole digger and dig a hole so as to get the tree into the ground exactly as it grew. When the tree is set, put the soil back exactly like it was dug out. Thoroughly pack the soil. A bucket of water will help. Do not let the wild suckers come out from below where the tree is budded. Some people hill up dirt around the tree to the top where it is cut off and it should be cut back to not over two feet high.

You can't get something for nothing; if you do, what does the other man get?

THE ROSE

Our roses are the very best field grown. Our number one plants are as large as some send out for extras. And we are offering this year a number of new roses that will add greatly to any flower garden.

Strong Plants. No. 1, each 35c or 12 for \$3; No 2 plants, the grade usually sent out by the big merchandise houses as No. 1, 25c each; \$2.35 for 12. Big thrifty oversize plants, 45c each; 12 for \$4.50.

PINK ROSES

WILLOWMERE. One of the most beautiful of roses for cut flowers. Buds and blooms of richest pink, shining with a yellow glow that seems to come from the heart of the flower. Free bloomer and vigorous plants.

JOHNKHEER J. L. MOCK. An unusually attractive large pink rose with a silver sheen to the under side of the petals. Very beautiful buds on long stout stem.

BRIARCLIFF. A bright clear, Columbia pink, with high pointed centers and few imperfect flowers sweetly scented.

COLUMBIA. My favorite of all the numerous pink roses. A hardy bush with long stout stems and dark, shining foliage. The flowers have a wavy texture that makes them last longer for cut flowers than most roses. A good healthy rose. Also have climbing Columbia.

PINK RADIANCE. You can not possibly plant a hardier rose than the Pink and Red Radiance; everybody's standard when it comes to roses, both for constant bloomers and cut flowers; hardy everywhere.

CLIMBING TALISMAN. One of the most beautiful of all climbing roses, same color as the Bush Talisman. A more vigorous grower, sending up shoots ten and twelve feet high with the yellow and orange red buds.

color well even in hot weather. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

MARGARET McGREDY. Rich, Oriental red passing to carmine red, lasting a long time. Large free, with mild spicy fragrance.

E. G. HILL. Flower of attractive scarlet. Shading to a deeper red as it develops. One of the best red roses.

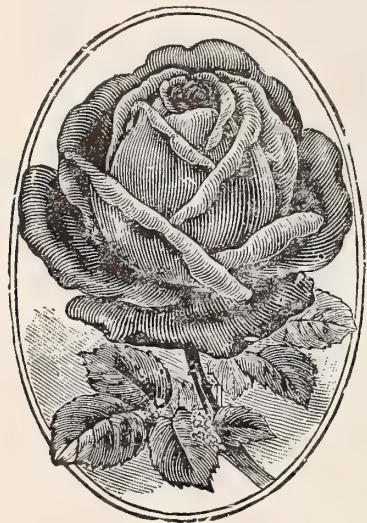
COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER. A pinkish red or watermelon red; blooming several of these roses on a stem that make a bouquet by themselves; a very popular rose among the florists as it is very attractive as a cut flower.

RED RADIANCE. Same rank grower as Radiance, bright red color flowers, double borne on long stiff stems; one of the finest of cut flowers.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. A bright red rose.

RED COLUMBIA. This excellent type of vigorous growing rose, with long, clean stems and free blooming is highly recommended. Very fine in bud and beautiful in open flower, fragrant.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. "A rose with a thousand petals." Fast becoming the favorite among red roses. Very double. Extra large buds that open into the most beautiful roses that will last for days without shattering. A hardy, healthy bush—one that you will never regret buying.



WHITE ROSES

FRAU KARL DRUSKI. A beautiful pure white rose. In the bud it will show a pink tinge, but when open it is a paper white. Very large and perfect in shape. Can be trained to a trellis. If pruned back when it has finished blooming and kept watered, it will continue to bloom all through the summer and fall. It is also called the White American Beauty.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The favorite of all white roses. A good grower and bloomer, sometimes having four or five roses on one long stem. An ivory white, very fragrant. No yard is complete without the Kaiserine. We also have the climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.

CALEDONIA. One of the prettiest white roses on the market. Pure white buds opening to double high centered blooms of a creamy texture. Strong grower and free flowering.

EDEL. Large full double flowers of pure white with faint ivory shading at base. Very fragrant.

RED ROSES

OLYMPIAD. An outstanding rose recently brought to this country from France. Has long pointed buds, orange scarlet opening to Oriental scarlet with golden yellow at base. Fragrant blooms produced on long stems, holding

YELLOW ROSES

LUXEMBURG. The finest and thriftiest of all yellow roses. Strong, healthy grower with large pointed buds of the most beautiful apricot; a combination of yellow and pink. Very much used by all florists. Opens into a good rose that does not fade as soon as most yellows.

LADY HILLINGDON. A very popular yellow rose with the apricot tinge. The same shade of yellow as the Sunburst, but much stronger grower for most localities than the Sunburst.

LOS ANGELES. Brilliant salmon yellow. Plant a good grower. Considered one of the very finest.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. Similar in habit of growth and freedom to the Ophelia, but with a pretty golden yellow confusion.

AUTUMN. A showy new variety with fine small buds burnt orange. The flowers are medium size, double cupped and lasting. Very vigorous.

JULIEN POTIN. Originally introduced as Golden Pernet. Fine pointed buds of deep yellow. Vigorous upright plants and very resistant to disease.

JOANNA HILL. Buds are long pointed, clear yellow, with orange yellow heart. Very vigorous.

SOUV. CLAUDIUS PERNET. One of the most beautiful of roses, foliage like Holly. Buds long and pointed, the clearest and brightest yellow rose known.

TALISMAN. The most astounding novelty in roses produced in many years. Its brilliant yellow and orange-red buds open to a large fragrant bloom of golden yellow, stained with copper red and orange rose in the inside petal. It is the most magnificent colored flower we have ever seen and arouses admiration everywhere. Plants vigorous, healthy, not cold injured and is constantly covered with blooms in the spring and fall.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. An outstanding novelty of new color combinations, maroon-orange and gold. Vigorous.

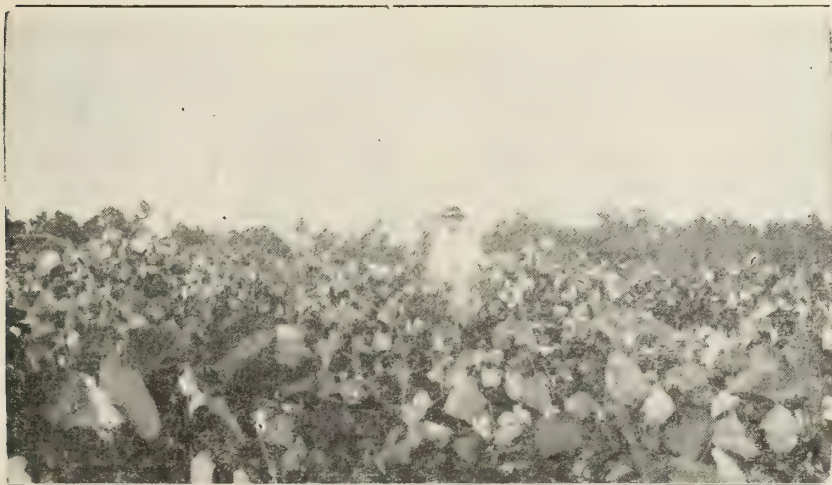
POLLYANTHUS

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. But does not climb. A real good summer blooming rose if watered; you can depend on it blooming from May until November.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. Same as the red only it is pink. These are beautiful used as hedges. Nothing prettier.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSES. An old-time flower; should be in everybody's yard. Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Almost equal to the Cape Jasmine in fragrance. 6 strong bulbs for 25c.

KUDZU



THE ABOVE PICTURE GIVES YOU SOME IDEA HOW PROLIFIC THIS PLANT WILL GROW IN THE OPEN IF GIVEN A CHANCE.

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow.

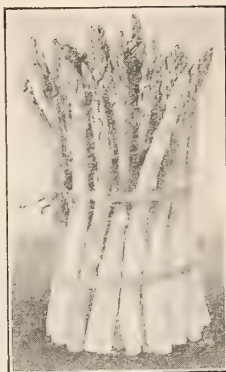
Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant it along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. Strong one year plants. Ten plants, 85c; 100 plants, \$2.25; per 1000, \$19.00.

Evil Always Promises More Than It Can Deliver.

SALMAGUNDI

ASPARAGUS.

For many years I had an idea that asparagus needed to be grown in a moist climate, that it would not grow in Texas. I found that it would stand as much dry weather as any kind of plant I know. It comes up in the early spring when fresh vegetables are scarce and high. After fresh asparagus is once known it is always preferred to the canned product. An acre of asparagus in some place is worth five hundred dollars. If you can only set a few plants they are ornamental and will grow most anywhere by the barn fence in any out of the way place.



We have two good kinds. Palmetto has been grown in the South, and Martha Washington, the new kind that is proving very popular. 10c each, 35c per dozen, 75c per 50. \$1.25 per 100, and \$8.50 per thousand, postpaid.

SEA CANE. Must be a species of Bamboo but I am unable to find it described in any reference book. Grows up in great clumps. The name we have always had it under gives the impression that it will grow near the sea. I find it growing on the very poorest land. After once started will be there twenty years. Fine for stakes, fishing poles, to make shades, etc. It will stop ditches and make a wind break to hold the sand. I have never seen anywhere that it is good stock feed but I find that mules will eat this when in a green state. I believe it could be made very valuable on marsh land as stock feed or around ponds. Tops die back every year and come out from the roots. Three clumps for 35c.

ARTICHOKE

JERUSALEM or GROUND (Tubers). Similar in food value to the potato. It is particularly valuable for diabetics. It is best if cooked as to retain its sweet nutlike flavor. May be boiled, baked or fried. Highly desirable in salads served with French Dressing. Also fine for pickling. You grow them like you would potatoes. The small tubers can be planted whole; the larger ones cut 2 to 3 eyes to the piece and planted 2 inches deep, 18 to 24 inches apart in 3 to 3½ ft. rows. Plant during February and March, the earlier the better. Stand considerable drought and cold weather. Very productive. Mature in 5 months. A couple of pounds will plant a 50-ft. row; 250 lbs. an acre. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 70c. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

POKE. Recently a leading doctor in one of our best sanitarium told me that he considered poke greens as the most valuable green food than can be eaten, and that he finds it very difficult to obtain enough of the greens in the early spring to furnish the sanitarium. It seems to me that it would be a good vegetable for the market gardener to grow, as you can raise ten times as much poke greens on an acre of land as Spinach. It can also be grown on any odd place such as behind tank dams, fence rows and if you have deep sand out in the woods. They are very easily grown and we could all have a nice patch of greens in the early spring. Plant the seed just like you would cabbage seed and then transplant them to where you want them to stay permanently. After once started it will come up every spring. The greens should be boiled in clear water and then drain and cook just like you do any other greens. Be sure and don't forget to plant poke this season. Small packet enough to produce several plants, 10c, or 3 packets 25c.

RHUBARB. To raise Rhubarb: Measure off a piece of real good garden soil fifteen feet each way. Any kind of soil will do if it is deep and rich. Then put a wagon load of well rotted manure on the land. This should be dug in deep, or plowed in and well mixed with the soil. Rhubarb should be set any time up until April first but as early as possible is better. You very nearly have to get new plants each year as our hot summers seem to injure the vitality of the plants. The plants should be three feet apart or about two dozen plants on your fifteen feet square. The stalks will be ready by May and there is no other plant known that will produce so much pie filling so quickly. Two dozen plants will furnish all the pies a large family can use and some to can and sell. I offer the Victoria, best of all for the South. Strong plants 5 for 55c; 95c per dozen or \$7.50 per 100.



CHINESE DATE OR JUJUBE

Makes a tall growing tree with light green leaves. Fine for shade and bears abundantly of brown fruit about the size of the little finger. Will make more chicken and hog feed than any other tree. It is interesting and a profitable tree to plant. Price 50c each.

WILD PERSIMMON

Stands drouth, a fine shade tree. 1 to 2 foot trees, 25c each; 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each. Very large trees, 7 feet high and over, \$2.00 each.

Cherry Trees Grown Especially for Southern Conditions.

Field and Garden Seed

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED. I have been growing for years to sell here locally. The truck grower as a rule pays too much for his seed. But I am also putting seed up in small packets for the man who just wants to plant a row or two. My seed are the very best obtainable.

BEANS. Packet 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound 20c, pound 30c, 10 pounds \$1.75, 20 pounds \$3.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS. I have grown this one for the last several years. Stringless, fine quality. Fine for market and an abundant bearer. This is especially recommended as a canning bean.

GIANT STRINGLESS. Also extra good to can. Finest quality. The market gardeners' favorite.

BLACK VALENTINE. I could always sell these good because they stand a lot of cold and can be planted early. They have strings and cannot be sold in competition with such kinds as Burpee.

We also have Tennessee Green Pod, Early Refugee and Bountiful.

THE WAX BEANS. This is the white bean that makes the nice soup. Some claim they are not good flavor but I think they are hard to beat. I have Pencil Pod, Golden Wax, and Prolific Black Wax.

RED VALENTINE. Early stringless. Stands cold. Fine for market. Popular with market gardeners everywhere.

HOPPI BEANS. Resembles butter beans but a fraction thicker. White. One of the most wonderful beans ever found. If trained on a trellis and watered, a dozen vines will furnish all the beans a family will use and some to can and dry. This bean came from out on the Indian reservation where they seldom have rain. They must make a lot on a few plants for they carry water to water their plants. Will make if not watered but you can plant a dozen of them near a well where they can be kept watered and you never saw anything produce as many beans before. The beans are extra quality. Better than the ordinary Lima beans. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c.

HENDERSON'S SELECTED BUSH LIMA. Requires 65 days. One of the earliest of all Bush Limas, two weeks earlier than the climbing sorts. The plants are very robust, productive and hardy, will continue to make pods until frost. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in large quantities.

SPECKLED BUSH LIMA. Requires 65 days. The most prolific of all Limas; grows a very heavy bush and is a great drouth resister. Seed is brown, mottled with dark stripes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in large quantities.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Is good for spring and Cornfield is fine for late planting. Oz. 15c; pound, 40c.

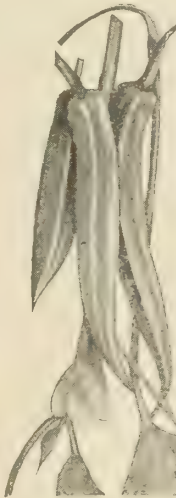
OLD-FASHIONED CORNFIELD BEANS. Years ago we raised a bean here in this country that made more to the acre than any other bean. I had lost seed of them until a few years ago I sent to a man in Georgia and got some of the same seed. These are vine beans, but will make all right without stakes. Large, meaty fellows, that bring the highest market price. Why raise poor beans when you can raise this one? Be sure and get a start this year. Beats the Pinto Bean. Price per ounce, 15c; per pound, 50c, postpaid.

BEETS. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; pound, 95c.

THE CROSBY EGYPTIAN. Is the best one I have ever found. It is early and sells good.

We also have Early Blood Turnip, Detroit Dark Red and Early Wonder.

MUNG BEANS. An exceptionally good hay crop and soil builder. Very drouth resistant. About five pounds will plant an acre. For hay purposes we advise planting in April. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Postpaid.



WHITE VELVET OKRA

OKRA SEED. It is peculiar but true that okra seed are the most difficult to get true to name. For several years I have been ordering White Velvet Okra, but only recently got the seed true to name. As a vegetable okra is one of the best crops a market grower can produce, and the genuine White Velvet will make twice as much as any other kind. This okra is early and the pods stay tender for quite a while. If you are going to plant okra it will pay you to get the genuine White Velvet.

Price on seed: Small packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; pound, 75c.

PEPPER. Packet, 15c; ounce, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 95c; pound, \$3.30.

It seems the Ruby King will continue to be the most popular pepper. The Chinese Giant is good. Ruby Giant is good and Chili is just hot enough to let you know you are eating pepper. Here in my garden I use the Ruby King. Can also furnish seed of the California Wonder.



There Is No Substitute for Quality.



J. E. FITZGERALD AMONG THE HOP'S.

LARGE WHITE BLACK EYE. Although usually classed as a field pea they are always in great demand for table use, either as snaps or as green or dry shelled peas. Pkt. 10c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

WHIPPORWILL. A favorite early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.25. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

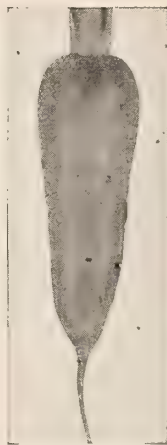
CABBAGE SEED. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

We are in a position to supply the plant growers any quantity of seed. We can supply the following varieties: Early Jersey, Charleston, Wakefield, Steins Flat Dutch, Glory of Enkhuizen, Sure Head, Mammoth Red Rock and Copenhagen Market.

ENGLISH PEAS. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50.

You can save money by buying your Pea Seed from me. I usually plant peas just as early as I can get the seed. If the ground has a good season here in the South we often plant in October. It is a very rare winter that will kill them. I plant 3 to 5 inches deep in good sandy soil. The ones I list are hardy and make lots of peas. There is nothing better than good tender peas in the early spring. I have Bliss Everbearing, White Marofat, American Wonder, First and Best, McLean's Little Gem.

GARLIC BULBS. 35c per pound. It is not considered good form to eat garlic when one intends to go to parties, but just the same, garlic is as fine a vegetable as grows in the garden and really delicious. Garlic is said to be a sure cure for frivility.



CARROTS

CARROTS. We are in a position to save you money on Carrot Seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

We have these varieties: Oxheart, Long Orange, Danvers Half Long.

TOMATOES

A lot of us can remember when tomatoes were thought to be poison. I remember eating my first tomatoes, they were the little red plum. We finally got a lot of the seed and my father mixed them with cotton seed when he went to plant.

We had the little red plum tomatoes all over the cotton patch. That fall we managed to get sugar and my mother made a lot of preserves and stored them in old stone crocks. As Peck's Bad Boy says, I got my pants whipped many a time for stealing preserves that winter. But it seemed each year we got hold of just a little bigger tomatoes. At last we saw an advertisement of a tree tomato. A man had a ladder climbing the vine. And the next tomato I remember was the Acme and so on down.

TOMATOES. Acme. One of the earliest. Smooth, fine, a great market tomato. Packet, 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

BONNY BEST. Early, very productive. One of the best of all tomatoes. Packet, 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

An Expert is a Little Squirt Away From Home.

BREAK-O-DAY. Whooped a lot. Not so good for us. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

DWARF CHAMPION. A very popular tomato. Nice and smooth. Stands up off the ground. Packet, 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

GULF STATE MARKET. Packet, 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50.

NEW STONE. Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.30.

RED PLUM AND YELLOW PEAR. Tomatoes. Packet, 10c; oz., 50c.

SPARKS EARLIANA. Likely the earliest of all good tomatoes. Red. Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.80.

RED FIELD BEAUTY. One of the best for late planting. Packet, 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

TURNIPS. The varieties below are the ones we raise usually.

TURNIPS. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; and five lbs., \$2.00.

VARIETIES. Early Purple Top Strap leaf, White Flat Dutch, White Globe, Rutabaga, Golden Ball, The Old Seven Top.

SQUASH. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

I have the White Bush Squash, the little round fellows that they ship in the spring. I also have the little summer crook necks that are yellow. We had these squash fifty years ago and no one seems to have improved them if they could have been improved.

I also have the Fordhook, a small squash that you can stew like the others or wait until they get ripe and put in the cellar, then bake.

TEXAS BLUE BONNET SEED. The State flower. Some years the whole prairies are waving blue. Does well even North to New York. Packet 15c. Ounce 50c.

CLOVER. This plant is such a wonderful help to the orchard man that I expect to sell the seed at the very lowest possible price. I am also making a low price on the Kudzu plants that you will find listed in another part of my catalog. You cannot go wrong by planting Clover and Kudzu.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. The delight of the bee man. Pound, 20c; 2 pounds, 35c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

SWEET CLOVER. I have found this to be one of the very best orchard plants. I plant about every third middle in my pecan orchard to Sweet Clover. It builds up the soil and attracts the bees. The plants are a little hard to get started. At first I planted them in rows like turnip seed and cultivated the clover. After one row is grown in a field it will seed the rest of the orchard. Then we leave a middle occasionally and let the clover take it.

BURR CLOVER. Unhulled seed. Pound, 25c; 2 pounds, 40c.

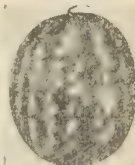
Plant this on the Bermuda grass lawn and it will come up in the winter and be pretty and green. It makes an excellent pasture.

CANTALOUPE. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c* pound, \$1.00.

THE PERFECTO CANTALOUPE. Seems to be the best things of all cantaloupes rolled into one. The Perfecto is round. The vines are very healthy and productive, often having six grown fruits on a plant at once. It is average size, has yellow flesh and the best quality cantaloupe of all. Not as good a shipper and will not keep as well as the Hales Early. So far the Hales Early and Perfecto are the best cantaloupes I have ever found and for this reason I am only offering seed of these two. Yellow flesh.

I have Hales Early that I think is one of the best if not the best of all cantaloupes. I raise ten acres here on my farm. Makes a very vigorous vine. My melons do not crack open. Medium size, well meated, hauls and ships good. I think this is about the best melon.

STONE MOUNTAIN. Undoubtedly one of the best melons on the market. Extra large round or nearly round, with a very beautiful dark green color. With careful packing be hauled anywhere. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.



WONDER MELON. One of the best flavored melons on the market. Thin but tough rind. Stand hauling any reasonable distance. One that will always sell. It is large and long with a dark green rind. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

FRIERSON'S EARLY or JAPANESE WATERMELON. Last year this melon was advertised as the earliest melon in the world. Will have ripe melons in sixty-five days if planted in the spring and in six weeks if planted in the summer. Outside white, red meat and very small seed. Weighs about three pounds. Tastes good. Makes lots of melons to the vine. Packet, 15c.

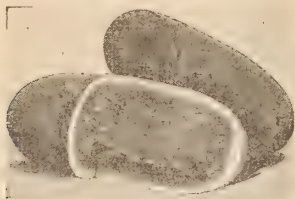
EARLY JUNE WATERMELON. This remarkable melon will often have ripe watermelons in sixty days after planting the seed. Marketed April the 15th had ripe melons June fifteenth. Originally came from Siberia. The finest thing I know for roadside stands. The vine is very vigorous grower, and often bears twenty saleable melons. The melons are dark green, round, and weigh about ten pounds each. Red fleshed and white seed. Package 10c; ounce 25c; quarter pound 75c.

SUGAR SWIKA MELON. A yellow meated melon from Japan. The seeds are small, nearly red, vine fast growers, melons weigh about ten pounds. Melons keep well. Extremely early and fine for road side market. White or grey rind. Packet 10c; ounce 25c.

IRISH GREY. If you want a melon that ripens after the rest have died out you should plant a few of these. Vines very vigorous and holds up longer than others. This is also a long melon. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

Plant 108 Plums to the Acre 20 by 20 Feet Apart.

ALABAMA SWEET. This melon is used mainly for shipping. Very large and of a most delicious flavor. Oblong. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.00.



CLETEX OR SPOTTED WATSON. A popular melon with a tough, thick rind, making it an excellent shipper. The flesh is red and firm, sweetly flavored. Dark green, with a marble effect of gray spots. It is very free from wilt and slow to sunburn. A very satisfactory melon. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25; 5 Lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.



HALE'S EARLY. The finest of all market Cantaloupes. The picture shows one not quite as long as usual.

TOM WATSON. This melon doesn't need much describing as it is one of the old standbys. Very large, good shipper and of an excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.00.

BLACK DIAMOND. Extra large nearly round melon sometimes weighing eighty pounds black seed and intensely red meat, matures in about 100 days. Grown especially for commercial purposes. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

PUMPKINS. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; pound, \$1.00.

When I was a boy I was in my glory when mother made a pumpkin pie. I see her yet standing there with carving knife on high, counting noses round the board before she cut the pie.

We would also block the Kershaws and bake them like potatoes, then eat them with butter.

I have a little field pumpkin about twice as big as a cocoanut. Then the Kentucky field, Big Tom, Green Striped Cushaw that has a crooked neck. Sweet potato.

AMERICAN HONEY PERSIMMON SEED

Several years ago a man in Illinois sent me some seed of what he said was the finest wild persimmon in the world. These are large, very sweet, stand drouth and make a fine fast growing tree. Some of the trees will have leaves nearly as large as the Magnolia leaves. Very ornamental. A tree of this will not bear alone. The persimmons are liked by pigs, chickens, and to tell you the truth, you will have a hankering to visit the trees. They begin to ripen the first of September and continue all fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about two inches deep. Plant them around the house or in the field for shade, for the chickens, for the children, for the wife and the boss. In a few years you will say that you never invested 25 cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 25c.

CUCUMBERS

PRICES: Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.00.

DAVIS PERFECT. One of the best varieties we offer for slicing. Very prolific and when grown outdoors can not be told from regular greenhouse stock.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. This is a standard variety, largely grown every where, of a light green color and holds color longer than the yellow varieties.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous growers, producing stock of dark green color and very good flavor. Ready for market in 70 days.

EARLY FORTUNE. Very productive and disease resistant. Fruit dark green very firm and ships well.

CHICAGO PICKLING. This cucumber is used mainly by the large pickling houses. Very uniform in size and good color.

WEST INDIAN GHERKINS. The Gherkins are grown for pickling alone, but make one of the best pickles and must be used when young.



PRUNING BLACKBERRIES

We are asked how to prune Blackberries. We never do anything but cut the dead wood out of them in the winter time, because if you cut any green wood out you just cut out a good many berries. We think it is a mistake to mow the berry plants down.

Check Our Prices on Field and Garden Seed.

EGG PLANT (Berenjenas)

Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in hot beds in February. Set the plants in open ground in April and May. Space the young plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in rows. One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants or more, a quarter pound of seed sufficient for an acre.

BLACK BEAUTY. Requires 81 days. Earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, luscious purplish fruit of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.75. Postpaid.



RIDE A HOBBY

Bismarck lived to eighty-three and his hobby was government. Titian, Italian painter painted a picture that made him famous after he was 99. Goethe finished Faust at 83. Gladstone took up the study of a new language after he was seventy. Stradivarius made violins after he was 80. I have one customer 93 years old and another 96. Fruit growing is a hobby with them. The man who has a hobby lives longer and is happier.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CAN ANYTHING BE GROWN BETWEEN TREE ROWS?

We are often asked this question. Can anything be grown between the tree rows? There are a number of things that you can grow very nicely in between the tree rows if you have them set far enough apart. You can grow nearly any kind of produce such as beans, peas, and June corn, where it matures before the hot dry weather sets in. Also Irish Potatoes, but never set Sweet Potatoes in an orchard or where you intend to put one as they poison up the land worse than any other thing known. It is really better to put your trees far enough apart to plant in between then you will cultivate the trees more.

IF I SET AN ORCHARD FOR THE MARKET, WHAT WILL IT PAY?

Here is another question that is hard to answer. Trees do not bear big crops every year. An acre of fifty Elberta trees may produce six bushels per tree. This would be three hundred dollars per acre. But you may then have two or three short crops. By cultivating berries in the orchard as I suggest, you will have an income as good as cotton on the creek bottom that is put in the same year, and when the tree fruit hits, you will have that much clear. All fruit is getting higher every year.

SHOULD PECANS BE FERTILIZED?

The man who owns the orchard can tell better about that than I can. If the soil is poor it should be built up. If the trees go to rosetting or dying at the end of the limbs better let up on fertilizer. The same thing that causes field crops to burn will cause pecan trees to rosette. In setting pecan trees never put any kind of fertilizer in the hole or around them, If you

do you are nearly sure to get a case of rosette and lose more time than you gain. If a tree out in the field begins to rosette you can nearly always find that there has been a hog pen or a hay stack or something near it. A tree in a well cultivated field will often rosette because more plant food becomes available. In the summer when it is hot a pecan tree will take up quick acting fertilizer in a hurry if it is applied in irrigation water or during a rainy spell.

WHAT BROWN ROT IS

Just before a fruit begins to get ripe often a small black spot will form on it. This spot rapidly enlarges and in twenty-four hours the fruit is a rotten mass. The Early Wheeler peach will sometimes have this. I have gathered a big load of Wheelers at night and by the next morning they are all rotten. Burbank plums will have brown rot but the worst plum of all for this trouble is Omaha. Spraying will keep down brown rot. If you have it spray your orchard twice during the winter with a strong solution of lime sulphur. Then during the spring with Bordeaux. You can use strong solutions on your trees during the winter but never use a strong solution on trees after they are growing. Peach trees are easily injured with spray material.

FERTILIZERS

One of the very best of all fertilizers is barnyard manure. This will help your peach orchard if hauled out and scattered and plowed under. For apples Nitrate of Soda is the best fertilizer. Barnyard manure can be hauled out and scattered between the blackberry rows. Use all you can rake up. Commercial fertilizer is fine but costs too much the way things are now. There is a lot of fertilizer put up in cans and small packages and whooped in the high class magazines. This stuff is made to sell to people who do not know any better. It is low grade, mostly sand. In buying fertilizer go by the guaranteed analysis on the bags. One that analyzes 10-27-10 is a good one.

HOW TO PRUNE TREES WHEN SETTING

If set in the fall and you have a good winter season you do not need to cut your trees back so severely. If you set pears, however, you need to make them limb out near the ground and most any kind of pear should be cut back to two feet. Two-year-old peach trees will be branched. If you set in the spring and the winds get to blowing and the air is dry you will need to cut the limbs on the trees back at least half. If you set on deep moist sand you can leave more top on your trees than if you set on dry natured land. Our two smaller grades of trees need not be cut back.

MORE ABOUT TERRACING

The writer is thoroughly sold on terracing and you would be too if you could see an orchard I saw a few days ago. The owner had terraced his land one way and then terraced it cross ways in order to save all the water that falls which is seldom too much in this part of Texas. These trees were small trees when set eight years ago. They had been well cultivated and were loaded with pecans. I am sure there were two bushels of nuts to each tree. I do not know of a pecan orchard anywhere that is anything like this planted on a level. It is on slightly rolling land. The peach and persimmon trees were also doing as well as any trees I ever saw. The man said his pecans had been bearing for four years.

Check Our Prices on Field and Garden Seed.

ABOUT SPRAYING

Very often some one says I sprayed my trees and it did not do any good. If asked what they sprayed with they do not know. If a doctor were to give a man the same remedy for pneumonia he gave him for the itch you would say that the doctor was crazy. It is the same with spraying. You must know what you are spraying for. If trees are sprayed during the winter with lime and sulphur it will help to keep down black rot, leaf curl, San Jose scale and other troubles. During the winter you can use a strong solution. The spores of brown rot, leaf curl and San Jose scale stay on your trees through the winter. They are at their weakest at that time and your trees can stand strong spray so then is the time to kill out these troubles. When you get your lime sulphur there is directions on the can but I use it about twice as strong as the directions call for. But be sure and do not use this stuff on your trees after they begin to leaf out. It will kill your trees. Good healthy trees do not need spraying, but you can not always tell. There may be some brown rot spores just a few on the limbs, not enough to see, but after it begins to rain in the spring these things can multiply like a fire. Then it is too late to do much.

You have to use very weak solutions and they do not get the work done so well and you have leaves on the trees that makes it still more difficult. After the trees leaf out you must not use lime and sulphur but then you have to use bordeaux. You can get this and directions from seed houses or your paint man.

Only peach trees have leaf curl. They have it about every seven or eight years. You can not tell when they are going to have it. Along in the early spring the peach leaves will begin to curl up. They turn a little bit yellow. The fruit will nearly all drop off the trees and what does stay on looks like hail had hit it.

You spray in an entirely different way to keep worms out of your peaches and plums and apples. The worms in peaches and plums are caused by a bug. It is a weevil that looks very much like the boll weevil. She begins to work on the trees just when the buds begin to swell. She eats young leaves at first and as soon as the plum or peach blooms out she bites small holes in the little fruit and lays eggs in these holes. These eggs hatch out and make the worms. Right when he is eating these holes is the time to get him with spray material. This is usually Arsenate or Lead at the rate of a pound and a half to fifty gallons of water. You can easily get it too strong on plums so be careful. Then spray again at the end of ten days with the very same thing. The apple worm is laid by a small moth. They are laid on the little apple at just after the time bloom is shed. The same spray you use for plums will get the apple worm. A plan we use here on our apple orchards is this. No spraying is likely to get all the worms. Along in May you can tell the little apples that have worms in them. These are gathered and destroyed. If the spraying was well done it is an easy matter to get all the wormy apples. If they are left on the trees the worms will hatch and develop into the moth and the moth will make about five hundred more worms.

Just a small family orchard seldom needs spraying. But if you plant a big orchard you will have to spray, especially apples. Pears will be all right without spraying, but the big orchard attracts insects more than the small one. Spraying is not half the job we often

think it is. Two men with a good sprayer can spray several hundred trees per day. Of course you can take your time putting on the winter sprays and these are the most important but you have to rush with the spring sprays to keep the bugs from getting on the inside of the fruit. All spray men send out directions with their spray pumps but these are sometimes hard to understand. I have given you my experience.

HOW TO PLANT

The main secret in planting trees is to keep the roots constantly moist. Muddy the roots. Make up a puddle of thin mud out of red clay and take the trees out of the package and get this wet clay stuck all over the roots. If you heel your trees out a few days when you take them up to set them muddy the roots again. With this mud on the roots if you let a plant lay out a few minutes it will not be hurt. It pays better than anything to muddy the roots of any kind of plants when you set them. If a tree root gets dry the pores close up and it is hard for it to make contact with the soil again. Moist hay is easier to wet than real dry hay or straw.

Another good way is to make a sled or slide as we always called them. Any man who has hauled water can show you how to make one. You will find these sleds not only handy in setting trees but you can drag fertilizer and plows to the field on them. Then set a barrel of water on the sled and put your bunches of trees in that. You likely have a mule standing around that needs work, hitch him to the sled. If you have your land laid off a boy can drive the mule and you and one helper can set lots of trees in a day. Don't mind about big holes, just have the land broken and harrowed real good and laid off with a lister. Dig a hole big enough to take the roots handy. Take each tree right out of the water with the roots dripping wet.

TERRACE YOUR LAND

Put your terraces forty or sixty feet apart. Plant trees on these terraces. You can make a little bend in the terrace right where your tree comes so it will hold water on these terraces. I wish every school teacher had to learn terracing. Every school needs a terracing level. The teacher could get the boys and girls interested and be worth more to the community. If I were a school trustee this is the first thing I would ask a prospective teacher. If he could lay off terraces. People may have to make a living in this old world ten thousand years from now. If we let all the soil wash away, the race will perish. We send our children to school to educate them and then let the land wash away so they will starve. If every school teacher knew how to lay off terraces, the land would soon all be terraced. A good level can now be bought for twenty or thirty dollars by a thrifty farmer. It is more important to teach the children how to save the land than it is to teach them who discovered America.

In the catalogs I have formerly sent out and the catalogs I send out in the future I expect to tell a lot of experiences I have had with different fruits. It will pay you, I believe, to keep these catalogs even if you do not expect to order from me. I am not claiming to know it all by a long shot but you can get information from a man who has put in his life doing a thing. If you think this is not so, go and watch him catch a string of fish where you can't even get a bite.

Our Expert Packing Insures Safe Delivery of Trees.

METHODS OF PACKING AND SHIPPING

Good, careful packing is essential to success. We have spent considerable study on the best packing methods ever since we started in business, and we feel that there is another place we are giving customers No. 1 service. Everything is given the right kind of care in packing, so that Fitzgerald's trees and plants reach our customers in as good condition as when they came from the nursery row. We have shipped into every section of the United States for years, with remarkable success.

BAG WORMS

A man writes that his evergreens from California are being eaten up by a worm. This worm makes a spike shaped web and covers it with evergreen leaves. There is only one worm to the web and the web moves when the worm moves. I thought ten years ago about warning my friends about getting trees and plants from California but was afraid some one would think I had an axe to grind. Since our State Department and many other states are thinking of putting an embargo on plant material from California I am going to warn my customers. In California the growers most all irrigate. They can control the bugs better than we can. When a bug gets to the moist parts of Texas from the dry parts of California that bug begins to kick up his heels and immediately gets beyond control. They will eat up your plant in short order and most of them can take more poison than any of our native bugs. Also nematodes, root rot and many other serious plant diseases are shipped from that state. In fact the bugs are so bad there that counties often embargo against other counties. For this reason if you must order any kind of plants from the Pacific Coast see that it is well fumigated after you get it. Do not risk any nursery there fumigating the things. Or better, send them to your agricultural college to have them fumigated. A visitor here told me he got some kind of burr in packing on a bunch of trees that was ruining his sheep pasture entirely. So it is better to burn all packing that comes from over in there.

TO ALL PLANTERS OF SEEDS

Just as soon as you can after receiving our catalog, take an hour or two to look it over and make out your seed order and send it to us by the next mail. It will help us in filling your order promptly, while stocks hold out. It will also benefit you just as much, for you will have your seeds on hand for planting at the proper time and when the ground is in best condition to receive the seeds.

The only wide open, practical certain unemployment insurance is THE LAND. A family with his food assured is a family that can face the world. Let every man and every family cultivate a plot of land this year, first for their own benefit, next for the benefit of trade, and for the benefit of the nation in general. Plant a good big, old-fashioned garden—plant enough to give you a lot of surplus to can for next winter. Fitzgerald's seeds will insure your success.

GIVE YOUR EXPRESS OFFICE

Always give your Express Office if you are convenient to a railroad. In figuring the price on your trees remember that I pay the postage and express on all except balled evergreens. Even if others do offer cheap prices on nursery

stock by the time you pay the express my trees may be the cheaper and better. Sometimes they pack a bundle so it will weigh three or four times what it should weigh and in that way make the express come high. We use the very best material that can be bought to pack our plants in and they reach you in just as good shape as they were the day they left.

I AM OFTEN ASKED WHY GOOSEBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

and many of the northern fruits do not do well this far south.

The trouble is they get out of cycle. They are used to a short growing season in the north and when they are brought south they have a tendency to grow as long as they do at the north, then along about August they get dormant and wake up again in October. Then it gets cold here and kills the whole plant. This is true even with apple trees. If you send to the far north and get a Rome Beauty apple it will often have plenty of leaves Christmas Day. It will miss several crops but will finally learn the tricks of the weather here in the south and make a fine bearing tree. Some rose bushes are this way. When they are brought from the north to the south it takes them a year or two to get adjusted to our southern weather. But some fruits refuse to adjust themselves to the south and die out in a year or two.

Don't let some itinerant fellow prune your orchard and don't get your trees up on stilts.

WHY SOME PECAN TREES BEAR VERY SMALL PECANS AND OTHERS RIGHT BY THEM BEAR LARGE NUTS

I have had several letters in regard to this. The soil might have something to do with this but if the trees are close together this does not explain it. Many years ago pecan trees were sold that had immense masses of short soft roots. These trees were grafted on seedlings grown from pig nuts. It is natural for pecans to have long roots and deep tap roots. The trees grafted on this great mass of roots can not any more stand dry weather than a swamp willow can stand the upland. Every tree of this kind I have heard of is bearing these small worthless nuts and the only thing that can be done is to dig them up.

VARIETIES THAT STAND FROST BEST

This year before I started propagating my young trees I wrote people in all sections of the State to find out what kinds of peaches and plums had escaped the late frost so that I would know better what was the best fruits to offer my customers. It sometimes takes three or four years for a fruit to develop a defect. I have every kind of fruit I offer planted here on my place and if any of them develop a defect I will immediately drop it from my list.

WHICH BEARS FIRST—LARGE OR SMALL TREES?

It is often asked which tree bears quicker and how much quicker the large or small trees. Our three to four foot tree is the size usually set, but the big thrifty heavy tree will naturally bear quicker than the medium size tree. On real deep cold sand I would prefer the big tree. On the deep sand of West Texas we get orders for the heavy tree. On the tight land the light tree is all right.

Our Expert Packing Insures Safe Delivery of Trees.

THE CANNA

CANNAS. The Canna will not furnish cut flowers, but for beds and the garden there is no other flower as beautiful as the New Cannas. The Canna seems to get more joy out of living and its whole structure seems to be supercharged with joy and friendship for the one who takes care of it. We now have pink Cannas, with the finest shades, and brilliant reds and yellow. Give them real good rich soil and lots of water and you will have a bed of flowers that are just as beautiful as ever grew for anyone. Price of plants. 15c each; \$1.00 per 12, assorted.

RICHARD WALLACE. Canary yellow, green foliage. 4 feet.

DAVID HARUM. Foliage bronze, height 3 feet, growth sturdy, flowers similar to King Humbert, but color is reddish yellow orange.

ALEMANIA. The giant flowered Canna. The outer petals are scarlet, with a very broad, golden yellow border; inside of bloom is scarlet and dark red.

AUSTRIA. (New). The gorgeous new orchid-flowered. Flowers of immense size, 4 to 6 inches across. Color, golden yellow.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Admired by all. Live-ly deep rose grows 3½ feet. Green foliage, 8 to 10 blooms open at a time. A plant you will be proud of.

HUNGARIA. Another pink, yet it is different. Very large flowers. Plants grow four feet high.

EUREKA. The best white canna for all purposes. Large substantial flowers, very freely produced on strong vigorous plants.

FEUERMEER. Dark red, medium height, good bloomer.

FIRE BIRD. (Osleau de Feu). A medium height, green foliage canna, with very bright scarlet flowers.

FLORENCE VAUGHN. Of dwarf habit, green foliage; very pale yellow, crimson spotted flowers of large size. Exquisite.

HUMBERT. Very interesting and unique. Part yellow and part red blooms and both green and bronze foliage is often found in the same plant.

KING HUMBERT. Foliage bronze, height 3 feet. A gorgeous thing. An orange scarlet flower streaked with crimson and gold. True orchid type.

MRS. ALFRED CONRAD. Salmon pink. Stock green foliage. A well known beauty among cannas.

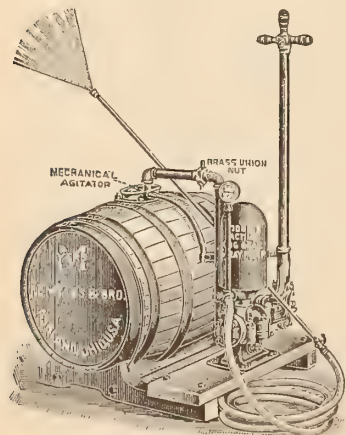
MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT. Early, large, pink canna. Ruffled.

BARREL SPRAYER

No. 31. This sprayer is the most powerful and highest type sprayer below the power sprayers that cost \$500.00. It has geared pump and you can very easily get up a pressure of 350 pounds. 10 or 20 acres of orchard can be handled with this sprayer. Comes complete with barrel as shown. Only one hose is sent but if you want two hose so two men can spray we will be glad to quote on extra hose. Sprayer can be run with gas engine, but is exceedingly easy for one man to pump. 50-gallon barrel.

EACH **\$57.00** Prepaid

This line of sprayers as far as we know are as good as can be made. I could sell cheaper sprayers at about half price but a cheap sprayer that gets out of whack right when you need it causes a lot of grief.



Check Our Prices on Field and Garden Seed

BUDDING STRIPS

For the past six or seven years I have been using the rubber budding strips and have found them to be far superior to the use of string or raffia, since you do not have to go over and cut them, as they deteriorate and release their tension in two or three weeks.

Red strips for budding pecan, 1500 per pound, \$1.25. Prepaid.

No. 1 Gray, for budding fruit trees, 2600 to the pound, \$1.25. Prepaid.

PECAN, WALNUT AND PERSIMMON BUDS

We are offering every variety of these we have listed in our catalog at: Dozen, 50c; fifty, \$1.00; hundred, \$1.75; five hundred, \$7.50; one thousand, \$12.50. All except Madame X and prices on these as follows: Dozen, 75c; fifty, \$2.25; hundred, \$4.00; five hundred, \$17.50; one thousand, \$30.00.

Recently I found a new way to store pecan buds so they keep better and are easier to get to slip than the buds usually stored. I am sure you will like my buds better than ever. Walnut buds when stored are very uncertain. For this reason we will only store a few and cut green buds right off the tree. You can get twice as many green fresh buds to live as you can the stored buds, of walnuts.



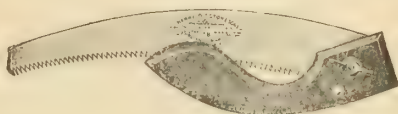
ORANGE PARAPIN

An extremely adhesive and tough elastic wax highly recommended for liquified grafting and budding operations, including nut trees. Use at 160° F. brush or dip; suited to all climates. Lb. 55c Prepaid.

FOLDING SAW

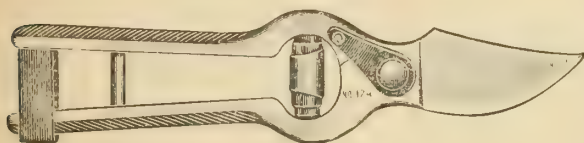
Ten-inch blade, folding saw, cutting on the draw stroke. Easily carried and handy for pruning and other uses.

\$1.50



Pruning Shears

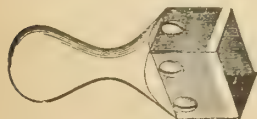
Our biggest selling medium priced shear for general use and an exceptional value. Security plate and leather closure. 16 cm. 7 in., \$2.20 each; 18 cm. 9 in., \$2.35 each; 20 cm. 10 in., \$2.65 each; 23 cm. 11 in., \$2.75 each.



PECAN OR

PATCH BUDDER

With Folding Blades. Blades set at 15/16 of an inch apart. Each ----- **\$1.50**



JONES PATCH BUDDER

Cuts a patch ½ by 1 inch. Razor Steel Blades, Aluminum Handle. Full directions Furnished.

\$1.75 Each

THIS LETTER IS GOOD FOR \$1.00 WORTH OF TREES!

DEAR FRIEND:

The other day we were talking about advertising and how much it cost to advertise, and one of my men said: "Why not let the Customer help us? It would be cheaper than to spend a lot with the papers and is just as good, and on top of that it will be helping our Customers." And I thought out the following plan:

With each five dollars' worth of trees I sell I am going to give fifty cents' worth of trees. If you send in a five dollar order and the names of three friends that you know are interested in fruit trees I will give you fifty cents' worth of trees or plants of your choice. With a ten dollar order and the names of three friends I will give a dollars' worth of trees and plants. Should I be out of anything I reserve the right to substitute but I will send you something as good if not better; in this way I can get my catalog into the hands of more people and you can get more trees by helping your neighbor. Just tell me on your order what you want for premium and send names of three people on the blank below.

Another thing, be sure and don't overlook that yellow paid reply envelope enclosed with my catalog. This envelope can be sent without putting a stamp on it and there is not a chance in a million for it to get lost. As an inducement to get you to use this yellow envelope in sending your order I will allow twenty five cents' worth of trees additional on a five dollar order; fifty cents' worth on a ten dollar order and one dollar's worth with a twenty dollar order. This with the extra trees for sending the names certainly is a nice present for you. Make your own selections.

Since things have gotten twisted around like they have a great many people hardly know how to send money. We can send you trees C. O. D., either express or mail and that is a good way because they are insured when sent C. O. D. It doesn't pay to send a C. O. D. order for less than two dollars. You can send a personal check, money order or express money order; either is fine, and we will put in enough extra plants to more than pay for the money you are out by sending either way. Some people put bills in an envelope and send them right along. I never in my life lost money in this way, but of course if it were to happen to be lost, it would cause more or less grief.

Again thanking you, and with best wishes,

J. E. FITZGERALD.

LIST OF NAMES

NAME

POST OFFICE

STATE

NOTICE—We do not give these extra trees when you come to our nursery unless order is already made out on this sheet.

Postage
Will Be Paid by
Addressee

No Postage Stamp Is
Necessary If Mailed
in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 1, Sec. 510, P. L. & R., Stephenville, Texas

FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

STEPHENVILLE,

TEXAS



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NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

6 x 6 in., 174,240	3½ x 5 feet, 2,430	10 x 10 feet, 435	20 x 20 feet, 108
9 x 9 in., 77,440	4 x 4 feet, 2,722	11 x 11 feet, 360	20 x 25 feet, 87
1 x 1 foot, 43,560	5 x 1 feet, 8,712	12 x 12 feet, 302	25 x 25 feet, 69
2 x 1 foot, 21,780	5 x 2 feet, 4,356	13 x 13 feet, 257	30 x 30 feet, 48
2 x 2 feet, 10,890	5 x 3 feet, 2,904	12 x 18 feet, 201	33 x 33 feet, 40
1½ x 3 feet, 9,680	5 x 4 feet, 2,178	14 x 14 feet, 223	25 x 30 feet, 58
3 x 2 feet, 7,260	5 x 5 feet, 1,742	15 x 15 feet, 193	30 x 40 feet, 27
3 x 3 feet, 4,840	6 x 6 feet, 1,210	17 x 17 feet, 150	40 x 50 feet, 22
4 x 1 foot, 10,890	7 x 7 feet, 881	16 x 16 feet, 170	50 x 50 feet, 17
4 x 2 feet, 5,445	9 x 9 feet, 537	18 x 18 feet, 134	60 x 60 feet, 12

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart and divide 43,560 by this product. For example: 18 20 equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121. There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18 by 20 feet.

SPECIAL No. 25

This or a similar list is being recommended by experiment stations for town lot plantings, and on small farms. It can't be beat.

- 6 Peaches, 2 each Beauty, South Haven, Elberta. The finest train known.
- 3 Plums, one each Bruce, Endicott, America.
- 2 Pears, one each Keiffer and Douglas, quick bearer, all 2 to 3 feet.
- 12 Grapes assorted.
- 1 Harrison Fig.
- 25 Early Wonder Blackberries. The finest of all berries.

All sent prepaid for \$4.00.

WHITEWASH

Fitzgerald's Whitewash for trees. Not paint. We have been using this for years. Sometimes you need to whitewash new set trees to keep the rabbits from bothering them but do not have time to make up a wash. This wash will not only keep the rabbits from bothering your trees but it will make the bark nice and smooth and kill the San Jose Scale where it touches them. Put on with a small brush. If it is rainy during the winter, will take two applications. One gallon will go over 100 new set trees a couple of times. Price per gallon, prepaid \$2.10. Two gallons \$4.00 or five gallons \$8.00, express prepaid.